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COURTED BY BOTH SIDES.

Republicans and Democrats After the Farmers' Alliance.

FINE WORK BY POLITICIANS.

Alleged Efforts to Secure the Influence of the Grangers.

DEAL OF A PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Sensational Rumors of an Interview with a Cabinet Official.

LIVELY TIMES EXPECTED AT OCALA TODAY.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—There have been some mighty lively political manipulations during the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and the determined attack on Dr. Macune, which was settled last night by a withdrawal of all the charges against that gentleman and the presentation to him and Col. Polk by the convention of gold-headed canes, has been the means of bringing to light the work of the manipulators. If the farmers thought the Democratic or Republican managers were asleep they were mistaken and are gradually awakening to that fact. Shrewd men, both inside and outside the organizations, have been here and have put in strong licks for their parties. Chief among the Republican engineers, if reports be true, is the private secretary to President Polk, Mr. Rittenhouse. N. A. Dunning, associate editor of the *Economist*, one of the strongest and most conservative men in the order, is authority for the statement that Mr. Rittenhouse has been in consultation with leading Republicans.

It must be distinctly understood that Mr. Dunning acquits President Polk of any knowledge whatever of the alleged machinations of his secretary. As the story goes, Rittenhouse, who is a lawyer and a man of much ability and political sagacity, draws from the National Alliance a salary of $900. Many stories have recently appeared in Western newspapers reflecting on some of the officers of the Alliance, and friends of the men implicated have worked hard to find the authorship of them. When in a Washington paper of Nov. 14 appeared an interview with Rittenhouse they thought they had a clew. They followed it up with satisfactory results, they say, and claim to have proof that Rittenhouse was the author of a dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* containing serious charges in regard to the Georgia Senatorship. They also found that Rittenhouse was intimate with one of the special correspondents of that paper and had sent notes to other correspondents to the effect if they wanted information in regard to the Alliance they should come to him. This was not, however, the most important information they secured, so they say.

Conference with a Cabinet Officer.

The discovery was made that an appointment had been made to have Rittenhouse meet a Cabinet officer. Mr. Dunning, J. F. Tillman of Tennessee, a member of the National Executive Board, and Mr. Gray, a clerk in the *National* office, shadowed Rittenhouse to the residence of the Cabinet officer and saw him enter. The Cabinet officer was ill and the interview was postponed until the next day, when Mr. Dunning says he is assured it took place. When Rittenhouse discovered that he was under suspicion, so the story goes, he, in fear of losing his place, began to sow dissensions between Macune and his friends and President Polk. This he did, so Macune's friends say, by convincing Col. Polk that Macune had set up the pins to knock Polk out of a second term. The suspicion took root, and President Polk began laying pipes to secure his reëlection, and there was an estrangement between him and Macune, whose friends deny that there was ever any idea of opposing Polk or necessity for that gentleman to make combinations. Some of the Macune men say outright that Rittenhouse's sole mission in the organization is to act as a Republican spy and to disrupt and divide the Alliance, thus destroying its political power, provided that power cannot be diverted into the channels he wants it to go.

Now the hands of the Democratic manipulators appear. President Polk, in order to strengthen his position, I am told, authoritatively made an alliance with U. S. Hall, State President of Missouri, an ardent free-trade-Henry George Democrat, who is said to have aspirations to be Governor of Missouri and ultimately the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. The demand said to have been made by Hall as the price of his support is that President Polk should favor the surrender of the Sub-Treasury scheme, or at least remain neutral in the fight over that measure. This arrangement is the animus of the pressing of the charges against Macune.

The Idea of the Democrats.

The idea of the Democrats and Mr. Hall, it is asserted, is to so amend the St. Louis platform and the measures demanded under it that the next Democratic National Convention will have no difficulty in swallowing it whole. They have done their work well, and the attack on Macune was the first false move. The railroad plank in the platform has been amended to simply contemplate the control through commissions of railroads instead of the State ownership and operation of the roads. The balance of the platform is, outside of the demand for the free coinage of silver, general, and could be easily taken by the Democrats. The income tax plank, suggested by President Polk, has been quietly dropped.

W. S. MacAllister, a delegate from Mississippi, said tonight: "The financial plank will be so amended tomorrow that every Democrat in the country can stand on it."

The hardest fight of the session will come tomorrow, when the financial plank or Sub-Treasury scheme will be discussed. Hall of Missouri with a solid delegation will lead. Mississippi's solid delegation will follow. The opponents of the Sub-Treasury scheme claim that they will have 83 out of the 162 delegates. This, they say, will remove the last obstacle to the Democratic party taking up the Alliance platform. It is significant in this connection that Col. Livingston of Georgia remarked recently that the next Democratic convention would take up the Alliance principles. As the matter stands the Democrats have had the best of the fight so far as shaping the Alliance policy is concerned.

The Third Party Movement.

The third party people are still busy. They have signatures now to the call for the Cincinnati convention from Kansas, Indiana, New York, Missouri, Michigan, California, Arkansas, North Dakota, Tennessee, Florida, South Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia. It is worthy of mention that among the signatures there are few names from the Southern States of white Democrats. The pro-Democratic Alliance men are not, however, opposed to the third party movement.

"We want the men from the Northwest to go ahead with it and we want the negroes and white Republicans of the South to go in also," said one of them in a fit of frankness. "Then we will elect a Democratic President on our platform in 1892."

All of the Southern men do not feel this way. Delegate Janigan of South Carolina said:

"We men of the South are like the man who was chased through a field by a bull. He got to a wide ditch and hesitated. He was afraid he could not clear it, but the bull got dangerously near and he jumped. The bull is mighty near us now."

Up to the present Rittenhouse's alleged scheme to disrupt the organization has failed, though unquestionably the seed of discord has been sown and what the crop will be remains to be seen. In the meantime, his career in the Alliance is probably ended. He is a member of the sub-Alliance at Washington, and the Macune men are after his scalp and will probably get it. President Polk is loath to believe that Rittenhouse is not all right, but he has said if the allegations made against him are sustained he will dismiss him. Col. Beverly of Virginia, who was one of the investigation committee in the Georgia Senatorship charges, left for home last night. Before leaving he presented to Col. Polk a document which was signed by sixteen members of the committee saying that the evidence taken was of a character that plainly indicated Rittenhouse was an improper person to be the private secretary of the President of the Alliance and giving the facts which caused suspicion of Rittenhouse's fidelity.

J. W. Tillman corroborated Dunning's story as to the discovery of the connection between Republican party leaders and Rittenhouse. He says:

"I was informed Nov. 25 by Dunning and Gray that Rittenhouse was endeavoring to make arrangements with a Cabinet officer to throw the influence of the Alliance to the support of the Republican party in 1892 and that Rittenhouse was to have a secret conference with the Cabinet officer that afternoon. He went with Dunning and Gray and watched the Cabinet officer's house and saw Rittenhouse go there in company with Col. Henton."

Resulted in a Fight.

The Macune investigation led to a personal encounter last night between Ben Terrell, National Secretary, and Delegate McDowell of Tennessee. McDowell lost two teeth before they were separated.

The Democratic scheme, however, is going along swimmingly, and only a few of the delegates have begun to awaken to the fact that there is a heap more under the surface than there appears. When the debate begins tomorrow there may be an awakening and some exceedingly lively times. At all events the schemes of both the party workers will be exposed in the *National Economist*, the official organ of the order. Altogether it has been a pretty fight, and the end is not yet. Another thing which will come up tomorrow which has a bearing on this matter will be a motion to reconsider the selection made at the night session last night to hold the next convention in Washington. This was part of the scheme, it is said, to work the Alliance politically. When the grangers began to think over the matter today they began to discover that in Washington they would find, as one of them put it, "a hundred politicians to one farmer." So a strong effort will be made to reconsider this action and select another place. One of the members said tonight:

"This scheme to hold the convention in Washington was on a par with the introduction of the force bill resolution, all the work of politicians. Superintendent Porter of the census has offended the farmers and they are going for him. The report has been circulated that his enumerators attempted to take a census of the Alliance, and that he will issue a statement showing a membership of less than a quarter of what it actually is. A resolution has been introduced which will condemn the alleged attempt of Mr. Porter to enumerate the Alliance men as transcending the right and privileges of citizens and declaring that he has not been able to get anything like a correct count.

The Row Over the Alliance Papers.

When Macune addressed the convention last night with reference to the manuscript explanation of President Hall of Missouri he made a plain statement showing that in accepting $2,000 from Pat Calhoun of Georgia he took it as a loan; that the *National Economist* at that time had needed money and that Pat Calhoun had advanced $2,000 as an accommodation, taking security for $2,000 in checks drawn against the bank account of the *Economist* and salary vouchers drawn in favor of a member of its staff. He said that he did not make this explanation to satisfy Hall, but in justice to himself and as something which the National Alliance had a right to know. Macune's friends say that transportation over the West Point Terminal lines had been furnished Macune long before the Senatorial contest came up in Georgia, and was accepted by him as a courtesy ordinarily extended to press representatives, Macune's connection with the *Alliance Farmer* at Atlanta and the *National Economist* at Washington compelling frequent journeys between those cities.

As to Macune's lobbying for Calhoun's nomination and election as United States Senator from Georgia Col. Livingston on the floor of the convention last night read an extract from the Atlantic *Constitution* in which was a statement signed by over 150 members of the Legislature to the effect that Macune had never approached them on this subject. As to the policy of the *Economist* and the *Alliance Farmer* it explained that both newspapers are owned by stock companies, and the National Alliance has no proprietary interest in either. The *Economist* is the outcome of the plan adopted at Meridian, Miss., by the Alliance annual convention in 1888. By the terms of a business contract existing between the *Economist* company and the National Alliance, the company owns and operates the newspaper, Dr. C. W. Macune to be its editor, and the paper itself to be the recognized organ of the National Alliance, a bond of $50,000 having been given by the *Economist* company, which is to be forfeited whenever it breaks the specific terms of the contract as to policy, etc. This contract was to run ten years. It is not within the power of the National Alliance to remove or suspend Dr. Macune from its editorship. The *Economist* would simply lose its advantage of being the recognized organ "if by any violation of policy the contract should become null and void." According to the statement of one of its owners, the Georgia *Alliance Farmer* is operated by a stock company in which Dr. Macune owns 3,500 shares, par value $1 each, and friends of his two other blocks of stock, giving these three men a controlling interest. If the policy of the *Farmer* was changed at all this was done when they acquired such interests in January, 1890, nearly a whole year before the Georgia Senatorial contest came off, and could not, therefore, be attributed to Calhoun's financial interest in it, or to any influence affecting the Senatorial election. The *Farmer* did not change its previous policy with reference to the Olive bill before the Georgia Legislature to one in advocacy of absolute State control of passenger and freight rates.

Despite all these explanations there are Georgia men here who say that the opinion is prevalent in that State that corporation capital controls the policy of the *Alliance Farmer* and the *Economist* as well. The whole affair has been an unfortunate one for the National Alliance, and its more conservative members say that experience ought to teach the National officers a lesson with regard to intermeddling in State politics.

Flour and Grain in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The Produce Exchange reports the amount of flour and grain remaining in California Dec. 1 as 118,000 barrels of flour, 12,169,000 centals wheat, 1,616,000 centals of barley, 61,000 centals of oats, 174,000 sacks of beans, 203,000 centals of corn, and 37,000 centals of rye.

WILL NOT FORCE HIM OUT.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE WILL NOT ASK QUAY TO RESIGN.

A Disposition to Be Easy on the Chairman Because of His Financial Losses—He Will Be Allowed to Determine for Himself Whether or Not He Will Resign—The Copyright Bill in the Interests of Publishers Rather than Authors—Senator Sawyer's Pooling Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Messrs. Clarkson, Fassett, and the other members of the Republican National Committee who are in town, have been talking the situation over in a friendly way. There is a hitch in the arrangement by which correspondence was to be published showing that Senator Quay was ready to retire from the chairmanship and his colleagues would not let him. The understanding now is that none of his fellow-members will encourage a demand for his resignation, and if he decides to stay they will stand by him. They will not take the initiative in either way. Whether he is to go or stay, it is said, depends entirely with Quay. If he should decide to resign, enough members of the Executive Committee are at hand to approve any call for a meeting which Vice-Chairman Clarkson might issue. Quay himself has denied all intention of resigning, yet he will take another twenty-four hours before indicating to his colleagues what his wishes are.

Secretary Fassett dined with him this evening and the affair was quite cordial. His associates on the National Committee are the more averse to taking any action that could be construed into hostility just now, because they understand that Senator Quay has been badly caught in the Delamater failure at Meadville and has lost most of his fortune, which was never large.

Gen. Alger of Michigan happened into town along with the other politicians. He came, he said, to discuss with the Secretary of War the plans for the statue of Gen. Logan which is to be put up in Iowa Circle. Incidentally he talked politics and did not try to deny that he was keeping an eye on public events. Gen. Alger dropped in to see Secretary Blaine during the afternoon and the wise ones among the political prophets at once began to put a Blaine and Alger ticket in the field for '92. It had quite a run at the hotels during the evening.

Sawyer's Pooling Proposition.

Senator Philetus Sawyer has had the hardihood to propose the pooling amendment to the Inter-State Commerce law. This is what the combined trunk lines have been quietly agitating for during the recess of Congress. It is what Jay Gould wants in order to make his Western clearing-house of railroads a success. It is what Ex-Commissioner Walker of the Gentlemen's Association has urged. But no demand has come for it from the public. With Western railroad officials under indictment for violating the law and with a widespread distrust of the Gould clearing-house combination it does not seem a good time to amend laws for the benefit of the railroads. Senator Cullom's Inter-State Committee will hardly get up early in the morning to report the Sawyer amendment. The proposition in detail is to amend Sec. 5 of the Inter State Commerce law so far as to provide that agreements for the apportionment of traffic may be entered into between common carriers subject to the provisions of the act. It proposes that the commission shall have power, after hearing parties interested, to suspend any such agreement the purpose or effect of which shall be to maintain transportation charges above reasonable rates or to cause unjust discrimination between persons.

Will Help Only the Publishers.

The copyright people are not happy among themselves. They think they can persuade Senator Teller to report the bill from the Patent Committee, but they are afraid some of their friends may insert an amendment. Some of the authors are beginning to find out that it is a publishers' bill and that, as in the past, the publishers will make more than the brain-workers who furnish ideas and publish them in books. It has been known to everybody except the deluded authors from the start that the lobby which kept the measure up was a publishers' lobby. A particular grievance which the writers have found out is that the proviso for simultaneous publication is adverse to authors. Moncure D. Conway has written a letter in which he says that the provision for simultaneous publication will be used by the grasping publishers to cheat the authors.

Helped Elect His Opponent.

This story is told by a tariff reformer on a fellow tariff reformer who ran for Congress in Minnesota. The story-teller is Prof. Boyesen. He gives no names, but the only Farmers' Alliance member elected in Minnesota was Kittel Holvorsen, and the records show that the Democratic candidate was A. J. Whitman. So the blanks can easily be filled in. But here is Prof. Boyesen's story of the uncertainties of political campaigns: "Mr. —— was nominated by the Democrats in a Minnesota Congressional district which has a normal Republican majority of 10,000, and had scarcely a hope of winning. One chance there was in the fact that a former Republican had been nominated by the Farmers' Alliance, and the problem was to have the Farmers' Alliance candidate draw off enough Republican votes to elect the Democrat. Well, the Reform Club was asked to send the Farmers' Alliance candidate tariff reform documents, and we did it. The district was flooded with them, all or nearly all being distributed by the Farmers' Alliance candidate. The Democratic nominee, however, was not satisfied with this. He didn't think that the Alliance candidate was gaining ground fast enough, so he suggested to him the necessity of better organization, and when he was told that the Farmers' Alliance candidate couldn't raise the means to carry on a thorough canvass, somehow or other he raised it for him. Well, Wednesday morning the Democrat read in the morning papers that the distinguished Scandinavian, Mr. ——, the Farmers' Alliance candidate, was elected to Congress, and that he was elected to stay at home."

What Congress Will Do This Week.

It is the understanding generally among Senators that the National Elections bill is to occupy the major part of the time of the Senate this week. A number of Democratic Senators have prepared speeches to deliver, and it is possible that to insure a hearing the hours of daily sessions may be extended into the night. Monday is, however, under the rules, "district" day, and it is the intention of the committee to which is specially committed legislation affecting the District of Columbia to press to a final vote, if possible, the Atkinson bill to confirm certain rights in the district to the Pennsylvania railroad. Tuesday will be assigned to the Committee on Public Buildings, which has on the calendar some thirty-odd bills for the erection of public buildings that were passed in Committee of the Whole during the last session, and were then "hung up" in the House before a final vote could be reached. The Indian Committee will have Wednesday and the Committee on Private Land Claims Saturday for the consideration of bills reported. The Appropriation Committee will occupy part of the week either with an Urgent Deficiency bill making appropriations for printing for the Census Office and rations for the turbulent Sioux, or with the Fortification bill.

Gathered Facts About Alaska.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson of Illinois, who was last spring appointed United States General Agent of Education for Alaska, having completed his labors, has returned to Washington. Mr. Jackson, in conjunction with his mission for the Bureau of Education, was also an agent for the Census Bureau in the capacity of Supervisor. He was aboard the Bear four months, which enabled him to get at the heretofore inaccessible portions of Alaska and secure valuable statistics of the number of natives now there, etc. On its voyage the Bear reached a point as far North as Point Barrow, where Mr. Jackson established a school under the supervision of the United States, and which, he says, is the northernmost school in that country. Mr. Jackson also studied the fur seal fisheries. He is emphatic in his denunciation of the illegal actions of the British poachers and the bulldozing tactics of the English Government against the United States.

Said he: "If the Government of the United States does not immediately take aggressive measures to prevent the wanton destruction of fur seals, this great and lucrative industry will in a year or so be totally destroyed."

Pension Agents Have a Grievance.

The pension attorneys and claim agents are getting ready to make a raid on the Senate. The object of their attack is the Dockery amendment to the regular Pension Appropriation bill. When it was before the House Mr. Dockery got a clause inserted that no agent or attorney should be allowed compensation in any claim for increase of pension on account of the increase of disability for which the pension had been allowed or for services rendered in securing the passage of any special act of Congress in any case that had been presented at the Pension Office or allowable under the general pension laws. The applicant for an increase may contract with any person in the State where he lives to pay not exceeding $2 for services rendered should an increase be allowed. This is what hurts the pension agents. Under the Dockery amendment the poor pensioners of the country would be able to keep several hundred thousand dollars a year in their pockets which now go to the pension sharks. Hence the appeal of the claim agents to the Senate Appropriation Committee to kill the amendment.

The Long and the Short of It.

The report of the Inspector of the Army to the Secretary of War, which will be issued in a few days, contains some novel and startling information. Among other things is the height of the tallest soldier in the army in comparison with that of the shortest soldier. The tallest defendant of his country is six feet four and half inches in height and is in an Arizona regiment. The smallest soldier was enlisted in Dakota and is only four feet nine inches in height, making a difference of nineteen inches between the tallest and shortest. The average height of the enlisted men of the army has been found to be sixty-seven inches. The average weight of the soldier is 153.44 pounds. According to the report there are nine officers to every fifteen soldiers.

THEY THINK HIM DEAD.

Friends and Relatives of B. H. Campbell Abandon Hope—Rumors in Circulation.

Friends and relatives of B. H. Campbell who have hoped against hope that they would again see him alive are resigning themselves to the belief that he is no longer living. The search for him or his body is still being conducted with the utmost zeal by officers of the city and by private persons bent on securing the reward. The lake-front on the North Side has been dragged and redragged, and a search along the docks of the river under direction of the police resulted in nothing. No one who has seen, subsequent to the Friday when Mr. Campbell disappeared, a person answering his description has appeared within the last twenty-four hours. The North Side and river districts are being examined closely and all possible means of discovery are being utilized. Yesterday in many of the churches descriptions of Mr. Campbell and a brief detail of the circumstances of his departure from home were read from the pulpit.

Saturday a rumor traceable to no definite source was heard to the effect that after the condition of the Safe and Lock company's affairs was ascertained an attempt would be made to get an order of court to dispose of the estate of the missing man according to the terms of the will upon the giving of bonds by the executors and legatees to restore the property in case Mr. Campbell were to return or be found alive. Another rumor was that in case the first proposition were disallowed an application would be made to have a conservator appointed to take charge of the estate.

With regard to the latter proposition, it may be said that the law renders the appearance of the person whose property is in question before the court disposing of it the first and principal part of the proceeding. As to administering upon an estate Sec. 20, Chap. 3, of the Revised Statutes provides as follows:

Before letters of administration shall be issued the person applying for the same or some other credible person shall make and file an affidavit with the proper clerk, setting forth, as near as may be, the date of the death of the deceased, the probable amount or value of the personal estate, and the names of the heirs and widow or surviving husband if known.

J. Russell Jones, the life-long friend of the absent man, and with Augustus S. Campbell the surviving executor of the three named in the will, said yesterday:

"No such steps as those suggested are in contemplation. The body must be found before a will can be probated."

Augustus S. Campbell is still suffering from the prostration which followed the disappearance of his father, and matters now are principally under direction of Courtney Campbell and other relatives.

Clarence A. Burley did nothing in the matter of the invoicing of the Chicago Safe and Lock company's stock yesterday, but that work will be proceeded with tomorrow, and it is expected will be finished by Wednesday. When the full schedule of assets and liabilities is filed the court will be asked to make an order permitting the carrying out of existing contracts.

Manager H. B. Gibson's residence was visited yesterday and he was asked through a messenger if he cared to answer the assertion made by ex-Manager Briscoe that Mr. Gibson's charges of dishonesty were due to personal animosity. Mr. Gibson returned the word that he was too ill to converse with any one on any subject.

KILLED HIS WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Gov. Carrascosa of Chiapas Able to Take Care of Himself—Mexican News.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 7, via Galveston.—An attempt has just been made to assassinate Col. Carrascosa, the Governor of the State of Chiapas, at San Christobal. The Governor, instead of being killed himself, shot the would-be assassin.

It is rumored that the Government of the State of San Luis Potosi is running behind in its financial affairs. It is also stated that the famous Conception mine in that State is narrowing down, and that the European stockholders are throwing their shares on the market.

The health authorities at Vera Cruz will give out very few reports to the press about the yellow-fever in that city. However, popular rumor has it that the disease is epidemic there. The Bishop of Vera Cruz is dying.

Miller Says He Is Not a Preacher.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Will Miller who was arrested by Deputy United States Marshals in the Pan-Handle on the charge of stealing cattle, has been lodged in jail here. The officers say that they arrested him just as he closed the exercises of a Sunday-school of which he was the Superintendent, and that he is an elder or preacher in the Christian Church. Miller looks and dresses like a preacher, but he denies being one or even the Superintendent of a Sunday-school, though admitting that he was arrested while at church.

HAUNTED BY HER VICTIM

CELESTINE MARTEL IMAGINES SHE SEES PAT BRENNAN'S GHOST.

The Wraith of the Man She Murdered Constantly Beside Her in the Prison Cell—The Hallucination Dates from the Time the Funeral Cortege Passed the Police Station—Almost a Maniac—The Agony the Woman Suffers Apparently Fast Dethroning Her Reason.

Poe's pen-picture of the agony of mind of the man who heard constantly the tell-tale beating of the murdered victim's heart has a near reproduction in the awful mental suffering of Celestine Martel, now locked in a cell at the Stock-Yards Police Station for the killing of Patrick Brennan not long ago. Remorse has so preyed upon her mind that her condition is now verging upon insanity. By night and by day her disordered imagination conjures up the most frightful pictures, and she sees in her cell's inclosure the murdered man pointing at her with one hand, while with the other he directs her gaze to a bullet wound in his forehead from which blood constantly oozes.

Again the form of her victim appears prostrate upon the stone floor of her prison, his blood dyeing its cold surface crimson. He is apparently dying and the woman hears his breath coming in gasps, and then, just as death seems at hand, he raises his head and utters a feeble cry for mercy. Then the prisoner cover her head to shut out the sight and cries aloud for the phantom to be gone. Her shrieks fill the barred corridors, but in a moment die away into convulsive sobs which shake her frame. In the few moments of peace that returning reason gives her the woman seeks to sleep, but that boon is denied her. After lying quietly for a short time she will start from her bed with a cry like an animal at bay and beg the victim of her anger to leave her. But then he stays with his ghastly face blood-streaked, and his trembling hand pointing to the gaping wound.

Her Crime Constantly Before Her.

The terrible scenes enacted in the little cottage on the fatal night that Celestine Martel shot Patrick Brennan to death are now a part of the wretched woman's very existence. They pass before her in succession, and when the last has gone the first reappears with an added and horrible realism.

Brennan's funeral occurred Thursday, the body being carried by the station, and, though the woman did not know of the passing of the cortége, it was at the instant that the hearse threw its shadow over the curb at the station's door that she first saw her victim's body lying at her feet. Then her mental suffering was intense; but not so marked by outcries as it has since proven. When arrested she gloried in the killing, saying that it was in defense of her honor. Gradually the change came. Thursday marked the first outbreak. Yesterday came the climax of her delirium. At the hour of 2 in the afternoon she sprang from her bunk with a low cry, her eyes fixed upon a dark corner of her cell. She turned to the light that came feebly through the bars. Towards the door she walked haltingly, twining her head slowly while she moved till she looked once more into the corner of horror. Uncertainty, mingled with deadly fear, was in her eyes. Uncertainty vanished and in the gloomy recess of the cell she saw the form of the man slain by her hand. Shriek after shriek came from her lips. The officers of the station hurried to her cell and found the woman transfixed with terror, the right hand stretched out as if in supplication. She appeared to be strangling as she sought for utterance. Speech came at last.

"O, my God! he's there!" she groaned. Then she circled round and round the spectral visitor, begging him in piteous tones to know her and to break the silence by the sound of his voice. She called on God to kill her, and then again she addressed her imaginary guest: "In God's name, Pat, leave me," was her appeal. Her victim's "shade" came close to her, and putting up her hands as if to warn off an avenging blow the imprisoned creature sunk to the floor screaming: "Look at the hole in his face!"

She Could Not Be Quieted.

The cell door was thrown open and the police officers raised the prostrate woman and sought to quiet her, but their efforts were unavailing. Brennan was still before her. Now he was laughing and making a mock of her misery.

"Great God! can't you see him?" was her appeal. "He's talking to me; can't you hear him? You must hear him! O, say that you do!"

Here her voice died away into tremulous muttering and she seemed as though in a faint. In a moment strength came again and with another outcry she was upon her feet pointing with her hand straight before her.

"There is no one there," said the matron of the station.

"There is, and it is Pat," answered the prisoner. "Look at the blood and the hole in his face. Now he is on the floor, and his breathing is a gasp like this."

Then the woman imitated the noise that in imagination she heard. Her hands were clinched so fast that the nails sunk into her flesh. Her mood softened for a moment, and raising her arms she called on God for mercy. This prayer uttered the delirium returned, and breaking from the grasp of the matron she rushed about the cell crying that Brennan was pursuing her.

Exhausted by Her Delirium.

At length she sunk upon the floor and bending down her head she looked into the face of the specter, who to her imagination was now prone upon the slabs.

"O! why do you laugh so horribly, Pat? I didn't mean to kill you. Tell me how to undo it?"

"There is no one there; calm yourself," interposed the matron kindly.

The woman said: "I am sorry I did it. He's standing right there," and with a gesture she indicated a spot at a little distance, for her victim had evidently risen. "Cannot you see him? O! do say that you can," was again the burden of her appeal.

"Why don't you pray?" said the matron soothingly.

The question was unheeded and cries for mercy were again directed to Brennan's shade.

The woman was finally taken from the cell and all effort made to quiet her and restore her to reason, but this failed of effect. Everywhere she turned her head she saw the face of the dead man with blood dripping from the wound.

Finally she screamed herself into a state of complete exhaustion, her head fell into the matron's lap, and a troubled sleep stole over her. When she awoke she was calmer but her face still bore a hunted, fearful look.

SENATOR DELAMATER HAS NOT FLED.

The President of the Broken Meadville Bank at His Home in That City.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—It was reported today in Philadelphia that Senator George W. Delamater, President of Delamater & Co.'s bank which collapsed Friday, had fled. This is not true. He is at his home here, much broken down. He declines to say anything about the bank or to reply to the charge that he raised many thousands of dollars in Philadelphia on the eve of the failure on worthless checks and drafts. The liabilities of the firm are now said to be $500,000 and one estimate places them at $800,000. Pearson Church, who has been retained in the interest of the $100,000 of State funds in the bank, promises something sensational in a day or two.

TRIED TO MAKE A MINISTER OUT OF HIM.

How an Ex-Convict Secured $21,000 from a Massachusetts Lady.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Matthias Mills, a wealthy widow living in Needham and an ardent Methodist, has just attempted to make a clergyman out of an ex-convict, and the result is that she is $21,000 out of pocket. Marshall F. Gillon is the name of the young aspirant for church honors and his present abode is known only to himself.

Mrs. Mills and Gillon's mother were old friends, and when young Gillon began to show decidedly wicked proclivities the wealthy widow took a decided interest in his welfare. Her early efforts failed, however, and Gillon for his various misdeeds was sentenced to five years to the Massachusetts State Prison. While there he remembered that Mrs. Mills had often expressed a desire that he should become converted and enter the Methodist ministry. The idea struck Gillon as a brilliant one and so he wrote at once to Mrs. Mills, intimating that if he had the money on his release he should prepare himself for the ministry.

Checks in varying sums to the amount of $1,200 were sent him on his release. However, business promised greater inducements than the pulpit, and he informed his benefactress that if he had another $1,000 he could form a railroad syndicate and make his fortune. The money was forthcoming. He proceeded, however, to paint New York red with this cash, though he wrote Mrs. Mills frequent letters glowing with religious fervor. The syndicate required more money than he anticipated, and so he kept drawing on the widow. Finally he sent her a note to this effect:

My Dearest and Best Friend: It is sometimes difficult for me to realize on your remittances as soon as I might wish. Don't you think it would be a good idea for me to make out the checks for money in your name when the concern needs money, so that I will not be subjected to unnecessary and oftentimes disastrous delay? Of course you know me well enough by this time to know that I can be trusted. Risking the danger of your displeasure—which would prove a great blow to me—I have signed a paper with your name for $300 and you will probably hear from it very soon after getting this note. I find that I am still unflinching in the faith I possess of God and the great good his love has done me. How could I ever have wandered in the dark and devious ways of sin is more than I can understand.

These checks came thick and fast during the last year, and nearly $21,000 had been obtained before a halt was called.

The attention of the police was called to the fact by some one who suspected that all was not right.

An investigation was begun, and it was found that Gillon has been traveling about the country in great style on this money. He has had a handsome house elegantly furnished at Framingham, has kept numerous servants, and driven out in elaborate shape. He got wind of the officers, however, and has left for unknown parts.

WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

The Band Contest Scheme Doesn't Meet with Favor—Exposition News.

The dedication ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition are again attracting attention, the idea being now to depart almost entirely from the band contest scheme.

"It was always absurd," said one of the directors. "Think of inviting the foreign nations to take part in such a ceremony.

"'What will it be?' they would ask. 'Will the President and the Governors of States and other dignitaries take part?'

"'Well, no; we hadn't thought of that,' we would have to reply, 'but all the county bands and the Pretzel Target company and the Backwoods Rifles, and other organizations will be present.'

"That would hardly inspire them to take any official notice of the dedication ceremonies, and I am glad it has been abandoned. I understand that the committee having the matter in charge is working on a plan that will lend more dignity to the occasion; that will give it an official charter that will command the respect of other nations and induce them to participate."

The movement to put Secretary Butterworth at the head of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion was also a subject of discussion yesterday. The only objection raised to it was that he is not a practical newspaper man, but it is held by others that it is not necessary that he should be. He will map out the plans and will have a number of experienced newspaper men as assistants to carry them out. Among others he will have to have a good advertising man. The Chief of the Bureau will have to be a man fertile in ideas, and Mr. Butterworth is such a man. Mr. Butterworth, moreover, is a man who believes in securing the best assistants. He said a short time ago that he believed in having assistants to whom he could outline his plans and who would be capable of filling out the details and putting the plans into execution.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, having suggested that there should be some way provided to assist women who are competent of making creditable exhibits but not able to secure proper material, Mrs. Lettie Trent has accordingly organized a Columbian Aid Society. She is assisted by a number of able and energetic women who will do effective work among the colored people. The first public meeting will be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at Bethesda Church, corner Thirty-fourth street and Armour avenue.

CONVICT SOLDIERS IN MEXICO REVOLT.

Three Killed While Resisting Arrest and Four to Be Shot Today.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 7.—The bull fights this afternoon at Juarez, Mex., were viewed by an immense crowd. They were brutal and fierce in every respect, and one horse ridden by a fighter was horned three times, ripping the left fore leg almost from the body. The bulls were vicious, and kept the crowd at a fever of excitement during the afternoon. The last bull was sabered and dragged from the arena dead. While the soldiers were absent from the post attending the fight the convict soldiers revolted at the barracks, killing the Sergeant of the guards, a corporal, and a private. The murderers, eighteen in number, broke from the barracks and escaped to the mountains. They were followed by the soldiers, three overtaken and shot to death, and four captured and returned to the post. They are ordered to be killed at sunrise tomorrow.

BIG HAUL BY BURGLARS IN TEXAS.

Property Valued at $12,000 Secured from a Jewelry Store at Waxahachie.

WAXAHACHIE, Tex., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—A bold burglary was committed here last night. The jewelry establishment of J. C. Woodlief was entered by burglars who secured from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of fine gold watches and diamond rings. The burglars secured entrance into the store by prying up a window at the back end. The safes were blown open.

Murder and Lynching in Mississippi.

GREENWOOD, Miss., Dec. 7.—Mr. Gus Aron was murdered at Roebuck Landing, on Yazoo River, today. Dennis Martin, in company with a lot of other negroes, engaged in a game of craps near Mr. Aron's store. A disturbance was raised among them, and Mr. Aron went out to remonstrate with them, when Martin pulled a revolver and fired point blank at Mr. Aron, the ball taking effect in the region of the heart, killing him almost instantly. In the meantime Martin managed to get away, and his absence being discovered a posse of colored people captured him, and he was swung to a limb and his body riddled with bullets. Mr. Aron was a native of Germany, about 35 years old, a brother to Mr. Albert Aron of this place, to Mr. Herman Aron of New Orleans, and Mr. Louis Aron of Cincinnati.

LAST EDITION.

HAS DISGRACED HIMSELF.

Parnell Doing Incalculable Mischief to the Irish Cause.

DENOUNCED BY THE CHURCH.

A Letter from the Archbishops and Bishops Read from the Pulpit.

DOING THE WORK OF THE ENEMY.

Strong Words of a Priest at St. Colman's Cathedral, Queenstown.

OTHER NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A letter from the Archbishops and Bishops was read in all the Catholic churches in Ireland after the celebration of the masses today. [This letter will be found below.] At St. Colman's Cathedral, Queenstown, after the letter had been read the Rev. Father Fisk addressed the congregation. He declared that it was no longer possible for Parnell to remain at the head of the Irish party. He had disgraced, dishonored, and degraded himself by his own acts and could not lead the smallest section of the Irish people. In refusing to recognize the authority of the Bishops Parnell was doing incalculable mischief to the Irish cause, was performing the work of the enemy, and was rendering the people disunited and distracted. The Mayor of Cork, after hearing of the secession of the McCarthy party last evening, sent the following dispatch to John O'Connor.

Ireland won't allow England to select her leader. This right belongs to Ireland. The Irish won't stand Gladstone's dictation.

At the Catholic church in Mitchellstown the officiating priest, after reading the declarations of the hierarchy, warned the supporters of Parnell throughout his district not to defy their spiritual superiors.

The conference of the McCarthy party was prolonged until after midnight last night. Mr. McCarthy presided throughout the session. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Barry, Morrough, Healy, Sexton, and Power, was appointed to draft a prospectus for a limited company to establish a daily newspaper in Ireland to be devoted to the interests of the Nationalist party. Harry Webb, the treasurer of the new company, opened a list and the members present subscribed £1,020. It is probable that *United Ireland* will become a daily publication. The nominal capital of the company proposed is £100,000, of which £30,000 will be paid up. The majority party is keenly alive to the disadvantage of the leading Nationalist papers siding with Parnell and the whole of the machinery of the National League being under his control. The majority is hopeful, however, that the influence of the Bishops and priests will assist in obtaining a popular verdict. Both sides are preparing for an immediate campaign in Ireland.

Messrs. Sexton, John Redmond, Crilly, and others who were present at the closing scene when the majority seceded from the parliamentary caucus request that a denial be made of the sensational statements printed in certain English papers and probably in some American journals to the effect that some members of the caucus stood upon the tables and threatened to fight, and that it was necessary to call in the police to quell a disturbance. On the contrary, it is stated, the members who seceded left the room without any disorder, and almost in silence, no offensive epithets being exchanged as they quietly filed out. Those who remained kept their seats without remark until all had left.

A Meeting Called for Today.

Mr. McCarthy has addressed a circular to all the Irish members of Parliament, including Parnell, calling a meeting of the party for 2 o'clock tomorrow. The first business to come before the meeting will be the election by ballot of a consultation committee of eight members.

Many of the majority party are in a dilemma, their quarterly checks for £50 each for parliamentary services just becoming due. It is probable that the money with which to pay them will be advanced from the fund subscribed at last night's meeting for the establishment of a new paper.

The party is discussing the advisability of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien returning by way of France, where a convention could be held at which the advice of the envoys could be obtained before their arrest.

Messrs. Gilhooly, P. O'Brien, Carew, and Mahon are still classed with the doubtfuls. The strength, therefore, of the McCarthyites is 50 and that of the Parnellites 31.

What the Papers Say.

The *News* says:

The Healyites deserve the greatest credit, both with Englishmen and Irishmen, for their firmness and courage. They have substituted a man who has no self but his cause for a man having no cause but himself.

At Friday's interview Mr. John Redmond expressed to Mr. Gladstone his personal regret for the term applied to the latter by Mr. Parnell.

The *Chronicle* says:

Historically speaking, Mr. Parnell has not been deposed from the leadership of the Irish party. Which party shall have the right to call itself truly national can only be determined by an appeal to the Irish constituencies. It would have been better if Parnell's opponents could have formally deposed him, instead of seceding, and established McCarthy's apostolic succession to the leadership. It would be unwise for Gladstone to negotiate terms for home rule with the seceders until Ireland had distinctly confirmed their action.

Parnell has told his friends that he will go to Ireland and constitute a National party. He speaks confidently of carrying the country with him at the general election. The Irish parliamentary fund, amounting to £20,000, remains under the control of Mr. Parnell, with the exception of £1,200 which is in the hands of the Treasurer.

Referring to Mr. Parnell the *Times* says: "Setting aside the merits of the case, Mr. Parnell has again placed his opponents technically in the wrong and secured plausible grounds for denouncing them to Irish electors as the tools of English politicians." The *Standard* says:

Parnell keeps the field. He has diminished the Gladstone voting power and rendered the prospects of Gladstone's accession to power more remote than ever, and finally has succeeded in showing Ireland that Mr. Gladstone declines to promise two vital points in the home-rule scheme.

Dublin Is with Parnell.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—No reference was made to Parnell in any of the churches here today. A meeting of Nationalists was held today in Phœnix Park. The attendance was only moderate, owing to the bitterly cold weather. The Lord Mayor, who presided, moved a resolution that Mr. Parnell alone was fitted to lead the nation. He condemned the Healyites, whose independence and integrity, he said, had been sapped by English wire pullers. He called on Mr. Parnell under no circumstances to abandon his position. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was still humbugging Ireland. When Sexton, Healy, Dillon, and O'Brien [groans] were dining with Gladstone they were perhaps selling the

Irish cause. The sweetbreads and nice dishes had overcome them. He challenged Mr. Parnell's opponents, whom he characterized as political lepers, to come to Ireland and see how they would be received.

The resolution was carried almost unanimously; also a vote of thanks to those who supported Mr. Parnell. The crowd burned an effigy of Healy and kicked the remains about the park amid shouts of derision. Otherwise the meeting was orderly.

At Longford there was a stormy meeting of the local branch of the National League. An attempt was made to rescind the vote of confidence in Parnell which had previously been adopted, but this was defeated by a vote of 49 to 31.

In Cork City, Mr. Parnell's electorate, the National League unanimously condemned Parnell and approved the action of Mr. Healy, who also represents the City of Cork in Parliament.

In Maryborough the priests seceded from the league because of the adoption of a vote of confidence in Parnell. The vote was passed by a majority of one. At other meetings in Maryborough the manifesto of the Irish hierarchy was read by priests, but, notwithstanding this, resolutions expressing confidence in Parnell were in every instance carried.

The Bishop of Armagh in a sermon in St. Mary's Church, Athlone, forcibly condemned Mr. Parnell's conduct. In Limerick the feeling in favor of Parnell seems to intensify.

PARNELL TOO OVERBEARING.

His Arrogance Made Him Unpopular in His Party.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 7.—I have today conversed with several of my parliamentary colleagues in the Irish party in both camps. Their views help much to explain the present situation. A close friend of Parnell said: "This has been coming on some time. Parnell is not really popular in the party, though we tried to keep up appearances. You must have noticed how overbearing he was in his manners. Then he opposed the plan of campaign, sneered at Dillon and O'Brien, and the divorce scandal was only a spark that touched a train already laid."

"What do you propose to do?"

"To go on as if nothing had happened. Parnell will take the lead in the House of Commons and the others will be bound to follow. He will manage so that they cannot disobey him without ruining themselves. They have the most able debaters, I admit, our strongest men in that line being John Redmond, but if Parnell takes one view is Sexton or Healy going to jump up in the House and say you are not the leader, I am? Irish people everywhere will see that in resisting Gladstone's dictation Parnell was loyal to his country."

"Do you think the O'Shea business had much to do with these events?"

"Only to precipitate the inevitable crisis. Look what Justin McCarthy said at Dublin after the trial. He ridiculed the divorce proceedings. If, he said, Parnell had gone morally wrong was that a reason to excuse him from doing his duty to the people whom he was leading to victory? They all knew they could not do without him. Their duty was firstly, secondly, and lastly to their country. He added that there might be some who would fall away from Parnell, but there would not be one honest man among them. I wonder what he thinks of that now?"

"Is it true that Parnell struck McCarthy's hands Saturday?"

"Not a word of truth in it. He merely snatched the papers. Of course everybody was excited and we had not got our House of Commons etiquette with us."

"Why is McCarthy so bitter?"

"Because he's entirely under the thumb of old Gladstone. The old man will play them a pretty trick yet. Healy is savage at the O'Shea business. He does not like madame calling him a sweep."

My friend laughed and shrugged his shoulders. Anti-Parnellites do not seem disposed to talk much, but one or two of my personal friends have unbosomed themselves slightly, though I am forbidden to give names. A secret dread of Parnell lingers with them still. "What can he do?" one of them asked me. "He overrates his popularity in Ireland. Dillon and O'Brien are just as popular as Parnell. If they were free to come back we should sweep the decks."

"Do you think Balfour would let them?"

"How could he? He is not the law and is bound to see the sentence carried out. It would be a big stroke of policy on his part to cancel the sentence, but see Parnell's position! He has all the church against him and all the best men of his old party. Look at the set he has around him—Blane, Byrne, Mahoney, Corbett—men without any parliamentary standing or ability. Parnell himself will not work hard any more. He seldom came near us except to snub and insult us, or else he would coolly get up in the House and repudiate all Dillon or Sexton had been saying or doing for weeks. We shall get on better without him."

"I doubt whether you will be able to get rid of him so easily as you imagine."

"We mean to do it, and it will take a good deal to beat us. I admit he fights like a tiger. I admire him for that."

English Gladstonians are beaming today, thinking the battle practically over. Conservatives are not so sure as to how matters will end, but I believe that whatever happens their party will get the oyster and the other side the shell. Both sections of the Irish intend to make a bee line for home early this week, Ireland being now the seat of war.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

WILL STAND BY M'CARTHY.

Dillon, O'Brien, and the Other Envoys Send Greeting to the New Leader.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Irish delegates arrived in this city tonight. There was one member absent, however, Mr. Timothy Harrington, the Parnellite, as he stopped at Detroit to visit friends. When the envoys learned from the cable dispatches of Saturday that the threatened division in their party was at last an accomplished fact they said it was useless to continue their tour through the United States.

Soon after leaving Chicago the five envoys had a consultation. They decided to accept the issue made in London, to stand by their original resolution, and to support the majority who opposed Mr. Parnell. The following telegram to Justin McCarthy, the Chairman of the deserters, as Parnell calls them, was then written and signed by O'Brien, Dillon, O'Connor, Gill, and Sullivan:

We cordially approve your election as Chairman of the Irish party, and we earnestly pray that all our comrades and our people may see their way loyally to accept that choice and so restore the priceless blessing of unity to our party.

Mr. O'Brien, being asked to give his opinion on the latest phase of the controversy, replied that it would be impossible for any member of the delegation to speak just at present. It would not be just to their colleagues on the other side.

In Chicago it was understood that the envoys would return to Ireland at once. Tonight they would not say what they would do. It is evident they are anxious to find out which way the majority of the Irish people will go. If against Parnell, then they will feel themselves justified in resuming their tour in this country. They have received assurances from Irish-Americans that their countrymen here will follow the lead not of any one man at home, but of the whole people.

With reference to the statement that the circular of the Irish Bishops against Parnell was the result of a compromise with Mr. Gladstone on the education question, the delegates remarked that the statement was without foundation.

PARNELL SHOULD RESIGN.

Archbishop Ireland Thinks Patriotism Would Prompt Such a Course.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Archbishop Ireland said this afternoon: "I am firmly of the opinion that Mr. Parnell should resign the leadership of the Irish Home-Rule party. For him to retain the control would only antagonize so large an element necessary to the success of the Irish cause as to postpone the success of the cause for a long time. If Parnell is patriotic and has the good of his people at heart he must see that and step down and out. I am of the opinion that the matter will be settled in a few days and that Mr. Parnell will give way to some other leader. It is the only thing that can bring success under the circumstances. I have entire confidence in Mr. Gladstone and believe he will do what is right by the Irish cause."

Archbishop Ireland returned to St. Paul yesterday from Chicago, where he had a conference with the members of the Irish parliamentary party. The Archbishop said in reference to his hasty visit to Chicago Friday that it was purely personal, and the statement that he represented the Catholic hierarchy in any way was a mistake. He also authorized the statement that the hierarchy of America would take no official action whatever in the matter of the trouble now existing in the Nationalist party.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—There was a large mass-meeting of Irish citizens here this afternoon to take action in regard to Parnell's troubles. Rousing speeches were made in favor of the Irish leader and strong resolutions adopted denouncing the course of the enemies to home rule. It was resolved that a cablegram be sent Mr. Parnell informing him of the friendship and indorsement of Kentucky's Irishmen and friends of Ireland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—At a special meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., this afternoon, resolutions were passed expressing confidence in Parnell and urging his retention as the head of the Irish party in Parliament.

CANNOT FOLLOW PARNELL.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland Say He Is Not Fit to Lead the Irish People.

The manifesto which is printed herewith, and which was read yesterday in all the Catholic Churches in Ireland, was prepared at a meeting in Archbishop Walsh's residence in Dublin Wednesday. It was prepared by a standing committee consisting of four Archbishops and six Bishops elected at the annual meeting of the ecclesiastics to formulate pronouncements on public questions. The address was prefaced with these remarks:

The standing committee deemed it a duty to communicate by telegraph with the absent brethren of the episcopacy and has received up to this writing the adhesion of the bishops, whose names with their own are signed to the following address:

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland to the clergy and laity of their Bishoprics, the Very Reverends, Reverend Fathers, and Fellow-Countrymen: The Bishops of Ireland can no longer keep silent in the presence of the engrossing question which touches not Ireland and England alone but every spot where Irishmen have formed homes. That question is, Who in the future is to be the leader of the Irish people, or rather who is not to be their leader? Without hesitation or doubt and in the plainest possible terms we give it as our unanimous judgment that whoever else is fitted to fill that highly responsible position Mr. Parnell is decidedly not.

As the pastors of a Catholic nation, we do not base this our judgment and solemn declaration on political grounds, but simply and solely on the facts and circumstances as revealed in a London divorce court. After the verdict was given in court we cannot regard Mr. Parnell in any other light than as a man convicted of one of the gravest offenses known to religious society, aggravated, as it is in this case, by almost every circumstance that could possibly attach to it so as to give it scandalous preeminence in guilt and shame. Surely Catholic Ireland, so eminently conspicuous for the virtue and purity of its social life, will not accept as its leader a man thus dishonored and wholly unworthy of Christian confidence.

And further, as Irishmen who are devoted to our country and eager for its elevation and earnestly intent on securing for it the benefits of domestic legislation, we cannot but be impressed by the conviction that a continuance of Mr. Parnell as leader of even a section of the Irish party must have the effect of disorganizing our ranks and ranging in hostile camps the hitherto united forces of our country.

Confronted with the prospect of contingencies so disastrous, we see nothing but inevitable defeat at the approaching general election, and as a result home-rule indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetuated, the evictors strengthened, and the tenants already evicted left without a show of hope of being restored to their homes.

Your devoted servants in Christ,
M. LOGUE, Archbishop of Armagh.
W. G. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin.
T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.
J. MCEVILLY, Archbishop of Tuam.
J. DONNELLY, Bishop of Clogher.
JAMES LYNCH, Bishop of Kildare and Leighton.
F. J. MCCORMICK, Bishop of Galway.
JOHN MCCARTHY, Bishop of Cloyne.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Bishop of Ross.
BARTHOLOM W. WOODLOCK, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacknoise.
T. A. O'CALLAGHAN, Bishop of Cork.
JAMES BROWN, Bishop of Ferns.
ABRAHAM BROWNRIG, Bishop of Ossory.
P. MACALLISTER, Bishop of Down.
P. O'DONNELL, Bishop of Raphoe.
JOHN LYSTER, Bishop of Achonry.
ED MCGINNISS, Bishop of Kilmore.
T. MCGIVERN, Bishop of Dromore.
JOHN O'DOUGHERTY, Bishop of Derry.
MICHAEL COMERFORD, Coadjutor to the Bishop of Kildare and Leighton.
THOMAS MCREDMOND, Coadjutor to the Bishop of Killaloe.
N. DONNELLY, Bishop of Connea.

It is noticeable that the names of Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick and Bishop Healy of Clonfert, both of whom have been opposed to Mr. Parnell, have not been attached to the address. The only other noticeable abstention is that of Bishop Nulty of Meath, who first nominated Mr. Parnell.

THE ELKS' LODGE OF SORROW.

Annual Memorial Service of the Order in Chicago.

Charity and love, the Elks say, extend beyond the grave, and as a body they are thoroughly loyal to the memories of their dead. The Order of Elks is credited by the world at large with being essentially a social organization. The members are fond of enjoyment—perhaps more so than those of many other orders—but their good times are tempered with moderation, and the limit of joviality at their "social sessions" is set by stringent rules which are always, unlike some other regulations, honored in the observance rather than in the breach.

The death of a comrade is none the less felt because his associates are men whose faces always carry a look of cheer. After the first regular monthly meeting of each lodge a social session begins, and that the frequency of these "good-time" gatherings should not make the members forgetful of the serious side of life the Exalted Grand Ruler decreed two years ago that an annual lodge of sorrow should be held in December in order that "the living might pay a tribute of respect to those who have gone before them, and to substantiate the sublime teaching that the faults of our brothers are written in the sands, while their virtues are inscribed on the tablets of love and memory."

Yesterday afternoon in their lodge rooms over Hooley's Theater the members of Chicago Lodge No. 4 paid a tribute at their Lodge of Sorrow to the memories of David Sullivan and Charles Morgan, who died during the last year. While the ceremonies were in accordance with the rules of the order, there was nothing perfunctory or formal about the expressions of tenderness for the comrades who had died.

The lodge room was filled with members and their friends. Pictures of the dead Elks draped with mourning emblems were before the congregation. The members stood while the Exalted Ruler, in his prefatory remarks, said: "The solemn duty before us is of a broader and more charitable nature than that which actuates our usual gatherings; for, as we are taught that charity extends beyond the grave, we are here assembled to commemorate those who have fallen in life's battle."

Then Secretary J. W. White read the roll of the dead, and after that the other officers of the lodge told in order of rank the duties that devolved upon them. Following this came the singing of the ode, as follows:

Great Ruler of the Universe,
All-seeing and benign,
Look down upon and bless our work,
And be all glory thine.
O, hear our prayer for the honored dead,
While bearing in our minds
The memories graven on each heart,
For Auld Lang Syne.

"Our Father" was chanted by the Elks' Quartet, following which Ashton Nichols sang "If with all your hearts ye truly seek me."

When "Lead, Kindly Light" had been given the Chaplain of the lodge, the Rev. Henry G. Perry, gave a short address, in the course of which he touched upon the nature of the Lodge of Sorrow and the feelings which led to its establishment. He said that ceremonies of the kind in progress showed that the Elks believe in a charity of a higher kind than that which makes itself manifest in almsgiving—a charity that extended even beyond the grave. He asked the members to let the lessons of the occasion sink into their minds, that they might understand the uncertainties of life and strive to fit themselves for the great change which sooner or later must come to all.

"Great Jehovah" was given as a solo by P. J. Dunne, "He who is upright" was given by the Elks' Quartet, and an organ voluntary was rendered by J. W. Snow.

The closing ceremonies called for by the ritual were then enacted, and after the singing of the Doxology the Chaplain pronounced the benediction.

PARNELL MUST RETIRE.

THAT IS THE OPINION OF A MAJORITY OF CHICAGO IRISH-AMERICANS.

The Once Great Leader's Actions of Saturday Certain to Produce This Result—Problems That Are Now Before the Irish People for Solution—The Men Who Have Arrayed Themselves with Each Faction of the Party—Disposition of the Funds Raised in America.

There is but one opinion among sensible and conservative Irish-Americans in this city as to the outcome of the struggle between Mr. Parnell and his opponents in Ireland, and that is that Mr. Parnell will eventually be conquered and retired, not only for a time but permanently. Mr. Parnell's actions Saturday, they say, debar him from further consideration on their part. He ceased to act with dignity when the hour of his deposition approached. His henchmen, John O'Connor and Fitzgerald, and O'Kelly, a small-bore London doctor, acted like a trio of political toughs, and they seemed to act at the instigation of Mr. Parnell from first to last. The desperation with which the Irish leader clings to his position is amazing. There must be something sinister in it. Some say that he is completely under the influence of Mrs. O'Shea—that she exercises the same tyranny over him now that she exercised when he forced her discarded and disgraced husband on the electors of Galway after he had been rejected by the neighboring constituency of Clare for his unfaithfulness to his political pledges. Parnell, under Mrs. O'Shea's influence, was not mindful of the honor of Ireland then. Under her influence he does not seem to be mindful of Ireland's honor or her future now.

A bright young Irishman who was in the old country at the time of the Galway episode said yesterday: "I had means of knowing the inside history of the quarrel there when Parnell named O'Shea to succeed T. P. O'Connor. O'Connor was elected for two constituencies at the general election in December, 1885—Liverpool and Galway—and chose to sit for the Liverpool district. A vacancy in Galway followed. Parnell, without consulting his colleagues, named O'Shea. There was an immediate protest on the part of some of the oldest and best men of the Irish party. Joseph Biggar, who regarded Parnell with a father's affection, protested. Tim Healy took up the fight and went down to Galway to oppose O'Shea, whom Mr. Parnell persisted in supporting. A rupture in the Irish party was then barely avoided. William O'Brien posted down to Galway. Other leaders followed. They pleaded with Healy to desist from opposition. O'Brien's plea prevailed. Had Healy persisted he might have unhorsed Parnell then. He had won a great fight for the Nationalists in South Derry. He was the idol of the farmers on account of his authorship of the Healy Clause and because of the splendid fight he was making for them in the Land Courts.

O'Shea's True Character.

"O'Shea was known to be the nominee of Joseph Chamberlain. He had ratted from his party and violated the pledges he made in 1880. He had not a single redeeming quality. He was hated by the Irish members, who had a shrewd suspicion that he connived at the relations between Parnell and his wife, and that the seat was the price of his connivance. Healy could have made a great fight, because he had selected a local candidate. But Healy, on O'Brien's advice, withdrew. His candidate withdrew. O'Shea was hardly elected when he began to revile some of those who first opposed but who afterwards supported him. Afterwards, when the Gladstone Home-Rule bill came up for a second reading, he ratted again. He refused to vote for it, and on Joseph Chamberlain's advice he walked out of the Commons when the division was taken. Mr. Parnell knew the manner of man he was, but under Mrs. O'Shea's influence he made him the associate of the Irish members and gave him a second chance to betray his country. Now, again, doubtless on Mrs. O'Shea's advice and on the instigation of persons like Jim O'Kelly and John O'Connor, two of the members paid out of the Irish Parliamentary fund, he would betray the home-rule cause. You may be sure that when the facts that I am now talking are properly presented to the Irish people they will decide that Mr. Parnell is not a safe leader to trust further in this home-rule movement."

It is curious to note that the only ardent advocates of Parnell to be found among the Irishmen of Chicago are the so-called "physical" force men—those who believe or say they believe in revolution as the only means through which Ireland would be served. They have hitherto decried Parnell. They have sneered at parliamentary agitation. The have jeered at the Irish representation in Parliament. They are now lost in admiration of Parnell and his twenty-seven, including Jim O'Kelly, John O'Connor, and the "old Fenians" who forswore their allegiance to the Irish Republic and swore allegiance to Queen Victoria and whom they used to refer to as traitors. There is a sort of method in the madness of those persons. Faction and troubles, dissensions and distrust in Ireland mean more conspiracies, new Clan-na-Gael camps, more inner circles, other spasmodic "revolutionary" outbreaks.

What Dissension Means.

It means kindred or brotherly societies in America, mass-meetings, picnics, celebrations, and funds in behalf of war in Ireland. The "hillside party" which Mr. Parnell has derided would be again potent in collections and politics. Hence their support of Parnell now means, as they think, the postponement of home rule and a golden opportunity for the leaders. Those persons have worked adroitly. They have gathered in little squads and passed resolutions which they have got into the papers. Some of them have been interviewed. Their wild utterances have been cabled to the other side, and Mr. Parnell has duly returned thanks, though his experience must have taught him that if he would continue as a parliamentary leader their pretended aid would be embarrassing, if not ruinous.

Some of the leading Irishmen who have always contributed generously to the home-rule cause were seen yesterday, but, with few exceptions, they refused to speak. They said courtesy to the Irish delegates who had just left Chicago forbade them to rush into print with advice from the Irish people. The delegates knew their views. One of those gentlemen, who asked that his name should be suppressed, said:

"The choice of Justin McCarthy for leader is an excellent one, and it was, as I happen to know, recommended by the five delegates who issued the manifesto here last Sunday. His selection avoids all jealousies within the party, and it was first mentioned in the hope that Mr. Parnell would retire temporarily in his favor. No man has done more for Mr. Parnell than Justin McCarthy. With voice and pen he has supported his leadership. It was McCarthy who brought Morley and Parnell together, and McCarthy had also much to do in molding British public opinion in the ex-leader's favor. He brought him in contact with the literary men of London as well as with the politicians. The Liberal leaders had confidence in the discretion and in the entire honesty of purpose of McCarthy. He had served them while maintaining his own opinions. He could have had a seat in Parliament as a Liberal, representing an English constituency. He preferred to represent as a Home-Ruler an Irish constituency. He was with Mr. Parnell from the outset. He offended and estranged some of his old friends among the Liberals by opposing Gladstone's Government from 1880 to 1885. He fought with the party and helped to maintain the solidarity of the party until Mr. Gladstone adopted home rule as the leading article of his program. Since then he has advocated the alliance with Gladstone, but has always opposed fusion with any English party as he does now. He essayed many a difficult task for Mr. Parnell. He won Londonderry for him, paying the expenses of two contests, in the second of which he won. He got Mr. Parnell out of many a difficult scrape and contributed to his reputation and to the success of his leadership.

Characteristics of McCarthy.

"He is a man of the kindliest disposition and I have not the least doubt that he will be sustained. Unfortunately he is not as strong a platform speaker as Mr. Parnell, but his lieutenants are stronger. Then he will have the support of two of the best platform speakers of the English-speaking world, Archbishop Croke and Archbishop Walsh, both of whom have incurred the displeasure of the Vatican because of their support of Mr. Parnell in the past. He cannot fail and Parnell cannot make much headway against him. The Irish national press will all soon be in line for Parnell. *United Ireland*, the most influential weekly paper in the world, is against Parnell, though as a representative of the old Land League he owns a large interest in it. The other weekly national papers must follow its lead. The Cork *Herald*, the leading Munster daily, published in Parnell's own constituency, is against Parnell. The Cork *Examiner*, another paper of nearly equal influence, is controlled by McCarthy's friends. The *Freeman's Journal* has modified its tone considerably during the last three or four days. It will be wrecked if it opposes McCarthy. Half of its constituency are Irish priests and both Archbishops Croke and Walsh have an interest in it and are directors in the joint stock company which controls it. Parnell will be beaten. The crisis will only give an opportunity to the Irish party to rid itself of some of its dead-weights—the Long O'Connors, Nolans, Blanes, O'Kellys, Fitzgeralds, Quinns, and McKennas, and others of that kind. Some of the honest men who have stood by Mr. Parnell through motives of personal loyalty will be readily forgiven and taken back into union with the party."

Another gentleman discussing the situation said: "I have great faith in Gladstone, and that exclamation of his when he heard of McCarthy's election—'Thank God home rule is saved'—is a prophecy to my mind. The Liberals will now rally to the Grand Old Man's support. The Liberal Unionists will be effaced. The Tories will be confronted with a strong opposition. Gladstone has demonstrated once again his great political sagacity. The attitude assumed by such men as Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Cozzens-Hardy, and other of the strong and able supporters of the English Liberal leader shows how critical was the occasion. Mr. Gladstone was equal to it.

Gladstone Will Not Be Forgotten.

"Mr. Parnell's manifesto will soon be forgotten, while Mr. Gladstone will continue the exponent of home rule, and such measure of home rule as will be acceptable to the Irish National party. He knows, as he has said and as his lieutenants, Harcourt and Morley, have said, that any measure that would not be acceptable to that party would have to be dropped, and that its proposal would wreck the Government responsible for it."

There was some speculation as to what the Irish delegates will do on their arrival in New York. It can be said authoritatively that they will remain to finish their American mission unless peremptorily ordered to Ireland by the new leader. The events of the next few days may show that their return is unnecessary. Dillon and O'Brien are almost certain to be arrested on their return to Ireland. But that will hardly help Mr. Parnell. The Irish will never turn their backs on men who are willing to face imprisonment to follow a man who escaped from prison through the doubtful expediency of the O'Shea-Forster-Chamberlain-Kilmainham treaty. T. P. O'Connor is strongly opposed to dropping the American mission, it is said. Mr. Harrington will almost certainly return to Ireland to use the National League organization in favor of Parnell. Before he arrives the storm may have blown over. Parnell's manner at Saturday's meeting must set the people to thinking and to asking whether such a man is worth further sacrifices on their part, whether they have not done as much for him as he claims to have done for them.

As to the disposition of the funds raised here, there is no doubt that the question will be satisfactorily disposed of. Though Dr. Kenny has acted with Mr. Parnell so far, he has the confidence of the anti-Parnell men. The other joint treasurers are, as it happens, Justin McCarthy and Alfred Webb, both anti-Parnellites.

COMPARES PARNELL WITH SAMSON.

The Rev. Mr. Brobst Says the Irish Leader Fell Like the Famous Israelite.

"A Great Man's Fall" was the subject of the Rev. Flavius J. Brobst's evening sermon at Westminster Presbyterian Church. His text was from Judges xvi., 20:

But he wist not that the Lord was departed from him.

"These words relate to the time in the history of Samson when he had disclosed to Delilah the secret of his strength, his locks had been shorn, and he awoke to find himself unable to break his bonds as he had been wont to do," began the speaker. "The great Biblical tragedy of 4,000 years ago is being reenacted today in the great metropolis of the world."

A parallel was then drawn between Samson and Parnell. How Samson grew in strength, performed prodigies for his country, and then allowed himself to be betrayed by a woman; how he slew her friends, was betrayed by his countrymen to the enemy, the Philistines; how he burst his bonds and slew a thousand with the jawbone of an ass, then became a judge over Israel for twenty years, and was then overcome by his vicious tendencies till his strength departed from him, when he was seized and bound, his eyes put out, and he was set at work grinding corn in a mill. All this was briefly told.

The preacher then paid a tribute to the great leader in London, who had been for twenty years so conspicuous a figure. How grand and majestic he had stood at the imposing height to which he had raised himself. How nobly he had fought had been written in glowing prose and resounding verse. Drawn on by a designing woman when the cry was raised "The Philistines be upon thee," he arose to struggle, but could not. The Lord was departed from him. His strength, his influence was gone. His locks of strength were shorn. The spectacle of his ruin could not be contemplated without profound emotions.

"How did he acquire his marvelous power?" said the preacher. "By leaning on the Lord, by proclaiming a just cause until he became invincible, rising from one honor to another. All his strength and renown rested on a foundation of justice, truth, and love. Losing these principles this stalwart, sublime leader became overcome by sin.

"After Samson's eyes were put out and he was a slave in the mill his hair grew again. In other words, he repented and called on the Lord for strength, and it came back to him. When brought out on a gala day to make sport for the Philistines he gathered himself up, bowed himself against the pillars of the temple, and it went down with all the multitude it contained. Thus in his death he slew more of his country's enemies than in all his life.

"Whether the great Irish leader will repent, forsake the ways he has fallen into, and regain his matchless strength remain to be seen. He can only hope to do so by relying on the Lord and the principles of justice on which he formerly depended."

BRITISH SOLDIERS DIE OF CHOLERA.

Thirty Men in an Indian Regiment Succumb to the Dread Disease.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Dispatches from India say that while the Second Battalion of the Third Goorkha Regiment was on the march in the Chin Hills several of the men were stricken with cholera. The troops went into camp at Guatheit, where thirty men out of a total of sixty attacked succumbed to the disease. The battalion subsequently broke camp and proceeded to Rangoon. During the march many more soldiers were attacked by cholera.

Against the Use of Secret Remedies.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of Paris medical men, held to discuss Prof. Koch's discovery, Dr. Cornil stated that legal opinion was against physicians employing any remedy the composition of which is a secret, and that physicians using such remedy would be amenable to the law in the event of its application being followed by serious consequences. The legal advisers of the board of Health will confer with M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, tomorrow, when the question of the use of the Koch lymph will be decided. M. Pasteur, in a letter to the *Temps*, complains of the absolutely apocryphal statements attributed to him in an interview on the Koch remedy which was published through an Anglo-American news agency.

To Build Spanish Railroads.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—*La Nation* announces the impending formation in Madrid of a new railroad company which will connect all Spanish lines. The new concern is to be known as the Grand Central railway company and is to be capitalized at £3,000,000.

Fonseca Wanted to Be Dictator.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 7.—The press of this city asserts that the recent wrecking of the office of the *Tribuna* was the result of a scheme to furnish a pretext for the proclamation of President da Fonseca as life Dictator of Brazil.

Deadlock in New Zealand.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Advices from Wellington state that the general elections in New Zealand resulted in the return of an equal number of Government and Opposition candidates.

Japanese Army.

The Japanese army has had its first maneuver. Twenty thousand men were engaged in two opposing forces.

AFTER MERRITT'S SEAT.

AN EFFORT BY REPUBLICANS TO OUST THE LEGISLATOR-ELECT.

The Sangamon County Representative Said to Be a Full-Fledged Citizen of Nebraska and Ineligible for Office in Illinois—Meeting of the State Grange at Springfield Tuesday—The New York Senatorial Contest—Political News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec 7.—[Special.]—Since it has become apparent that the Democratic managers in Illinois are determined to steal the United States Senatorship by unseating the necessary number of Republican members if they can muster enough votes in the next House to carry out such a scheme, and since in pursuance of this program they have directed contests to be inaugurated against several Republican members-elect, the Republicans have commenced a quiet inquiry into the eligibility of the Democratic members-elect. Almost the first move made in this work resulted in the discovery of "pay-dirt" in the case of Edward L. Merritt of this city, one of the Democratic members-elect from Sangamon County. It appears that Merritt is disqualified from holding a seat in the House because he relinquished his citizenship in Illinois about two years ago by removing to Omaha, Neb., where he accepted the position of editor of the Omaha *Herald* with the expectation and intention of residing in that city permanently. In pursuance of that intention Mr. Merritt offered his home in this city for sale, and gave his friends to understand that he had pulled up stakes for good and become a citizen of Nebraska. In fact, Mr. Merritt left here with a considerable flourish of trumpets over the fact that he had become the editor of the leading Democratic daily in Nebraska. Previous to his departure he resigned his position as correspondent for the St. Louis *Republic*. For several years previous he had been in the habit of spending several months in each year in Nebraska, engaged in the business of buying grain, and on such occasions placed his work as correspondent in the hands of a substitute, resuming it on his return, but when he removed to Omaha he gave up his correspondence for good and has not since resumed it.

The case against Merritt has already been worked up, and ample proofs of his ineligibility are said to be already in the possession of prominent Republicans who have been giving the matter attention. While no formal action has been taken, notice of contest will be served in due time, and Merritt will be called upon to establish his right to a seat in the House. The interesting feature about this Merritt case is the fact that it furnishes the Republicans with a perfect offset to whatever precedent the Democrats may seek to establish in the contests already talked about by them. If they should insist upon their absurd contention in the case of Collins of Rock Island that his ineligibility resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate receiving the next highest number of votes then Merritt's ineligibility would result in the election of Col. John F. King, the defeated Republican candidate in this district. As Col. King is a farmer and a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association the members of that order in the House of both parties would undoubtedly be disposed to take advantage of such a precedent if the Democrats of the House should seek to establish it. And they would be all the more disposed to do so for the reason that the Democratic machine in this county refused to give the farmers any representation upon their legislative ticket, while both the Republican candidates for the House were farmers. The facts stated show that the case against Merritt is much stronger than the Democratic case against George C. McCrone of Quincy, whose eligibility the Democrats propose to contest because he spent a few weeks in Kansas on a visit, and the discovery of Merritt's ineligibility will be of no little advantage to the Republicans when the Legislature convenes.

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE.

Things That Will Receive Attention at Springfield Tuesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Illinois State Grange here Tuesday has already summoned to the city some of the leading officials and members of that organization. Maj. J. M. Thompson, Master of the State Grange, in the course of an interview this evening regarding the coming annual meeting was asked concerning the plans of the farmers with respect to the election of a United States Senator.

"From what I can hear," he replied, "I do not believe the three F. M. B. A. members of the Legislature are yet pledged to Gen. Palmer. It looks to me as though, if they held together, the Republicans would be willing to support any clean, honest farmer candidate as long as he was not too objectionable a Democrat."

"Your name has been mentioned as a probable candidate for Senator," was suggested.

"I do not wish to be considered a candidate," replied Maj. Thompson, "though I know my name has been frequently mentioned as the probable choice of the F. M. B. A. men in the Legislature. Of course, I understand that myself and Judge Lindley have been most prominently mentioned as probable candidates, and possibly my chances would be better than those of Judge Lindley because he has been a candidate for office several times and was several times defeated."

"Your name has also been mentioned as the probable candidate of the farmers for Governor two years hence."

"Yes, I have heard that very frequently. During the campaign I was constantly among the farmers in all parts of the State and members of the Grange of all parties suggested to me that they would like to see me a candidate for Governor. The importance of the farmers' influence in the last election is now being appreciated. It is all nonsense to talk of what Gen. Palmer accomplished. The work was done by the farmers, who were dissatisfied. I, myself, did more than Gen. Palmer to accomplish the result."

Maj. Thompson further said that a meeting will be held here tomorrow of the officers of the Federation of the Grange, F. M. B. A., Farmers' Alliance, and Knights of Labor, and that action would probably be taken at that meeting which would result in his heading a delegation to call on the Governor and present to him the request of the farmers of the State that he now appoint George Ball of Girard, Treasurer of the State Grange, as a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission in place of Mr. Crim.

The main purpose of the meeting of the State Grange, he said, was to consider and recommend to the Legislature subjects upon which legislation is desired by the farmers. The federation, however, which meets tomorrow will probably, Maj. Thompson thought, consider the whole political situation and will be apt to make some recommendations or suggestions to the F. M. B. A. members-elect of the Legislature. George Ball of Girard, the Grange candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, expressed himself emphatically regarding the candidacy of Gen. Palmer for the Senatorship.

"I don't believe our F. M. B. A. men are pledged to his support," he said. "I think his election would be the greatest calamity that could befall the farmers and would ruin their cause for years to come."

HAD HIS BOND PREPARED.

Ed Wilson's Interesting Experience with Office-Seekers.

OLNEY, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Ed S. Wilson has been having a good many interesting experiences since the Democracy of Illinois discovered to their great amazement that he had been elected as State Treasurer.

About ten days ago Mr. Wilson received a letter from a prominent Democrat in Springfield, asking him to visit that city on a day named to meet some Democratic friends that evening at the Leland Hotel. He complied with the request, although left wholly in the dark as to the purpose of the proposed conference. At the appointed time Mr. Wilson was met by State Senator-elect B. F. Caldwell, the Hon. DeWitt Smith, an ex-member of the Illinois Legislature from Sangamon County, and another well-known Springfield Democrat.

The gentlemen informed Mr. Wilson that they knew how embarrassing it was to a sensitive gentleman to ask his friends to assume heavy financial obligations on his account. Realizing that he would experience some trouble to make up a bond for $1,500,000 as State Treasurer they had undertaken to relieve him of all this trouble and embarrassment by making one up for him.

Thereupon they produced a bond, already signed and sealed in due form, for the amount required to enable the State Treasurer-elect to qualify and take office.

He thanked them for their unexpected kindness and asked them what was expected of him in return for the favor.

Mr. Wilson was given to understand that three conditions were practically imposed upon him should he accept the bond. These were, first, that he should retain John T. Peters, who has been Assistant Treasurer for many years past, if he could be induced to remain in the office under a Democratic Treasurer. The second and third conditions were the appointment of "Buck" Prentice, a teller in the Illinois National Bank, at Springfield, and of Reddick Ridgely, a member of the well-known Springfield family of that name, to good places in the Treasurer's office.

Mr. Wilson told the Springfield gentlemen that he could not accept their bond or their propositions. Wilson left Springfield for Chicago that same night, and before he returned here succeeded in making up a bond which he thinks will be satisfactory. It is understood here that it is signed by John R. Walsh, Erskine M. Phelps, E. G. Keith, and John V. Farwell, and that the signers qualify for $10,000,000.

DANA AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Various Opinions as to the Editor's Candidacy for Evarts' Seat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Wilson Shannon, Bissell's law partner in Buffalo, said when asked whether Dana was a serious figure in the Senatorial contest:

"No; I do not. The prevailing opinion among Democrats, I believe, is that Mr. Dana is not a Democrat nor a representative of Democratic principles. He did not support Gen. Hancock for President. It was Mr. Dana who spoke of him as 'a good man, weighing 250 pounds.' This was uttered at a critical time during that Presidential campaign and did not do any good. Mr. Dana supported Ben Butler as against Cleveland and antagonized the latter for reëlection. Furthermore, Mr. Dana is a high protectionist, and I do not regard him as being a Democrat. I think he would not be acceptable to the mass of Democrats in this State."

D. Cady Herrick, the Albany Democratic leader, says: "With the greatest respect for Mr. Dana's ability, it seems to me that he is an impossible Senatorial candidate for the Democrats. He is not in accord with the party on the great issues of the day—particularly that one upon which it seems inevitable that the next Presidential contest is to be fought. If support of a party in its Presidential candidate is to be regarded as a test then Mr. Dana cannot be said to have been a Democrat since 1876."

Thomas E. Benedict, Deputy Secretary of State at Albany, said: "I consider Mr. Dana's position on the tariff question as it is generally understood such as will render his candidacy before the Democratic caucus of the coming Legislature in this State practically without a single follower."

Mayor William Carroll of Rochester said Mr. Dana was a man of admirable qualities and that he would undoubtedly be a good representative of the interests of the State in the National body.

Lieut.-Gov. Allen C. Beach of Watertown said: "If Gov. Hill does not want the place, the man who does take it must be a Democrat who will command the respect of the party throughout the State. There is no man better equipped for the position than Mr. Dana."

City-Attorney Lang of Buffalo remarked: "I think Mr. Dana would be acceptable to all Republicans, but we want a Democrat for United States Senator. I don't think Dana is a Democrat."

Joseph O'Connor, editor of the Rochester *Post-Express*, said: "We do not know that Mr. Dana would care to enter upon a canvass for the Senatorship, and we doubt if the practical politicians are wise enough to appreciate the value of such a man in the future or generous enough to consider his services in the past, but he would be precisely the sort of Senator that the somewhat conventional, not to say effete, Upper House needs. He is old, but full of life and vigor. He is earnest and positive in conviction, as well as broadly bright in thought. But his election seems too good a thing to hope for."

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Just now there is a lull in political matters, and although but little talk about the Senatorship is indulged in the conflicting elements are working quietly, and before two weeks have passed the contest will be resumed openly and with vigor. Smith M. Weed having secured headquarters at the Delavan House will open them up in about ten days. He will start off with at least twenty-five Democratic Assemblymen supporting him. During the campaign when Gov. Hill had no other object in view than making a good record he was called upon by at least twenty-five Democratic nominees for the Assembly who wanted means. He had none, neither had the State Committee, but the ever-willing Smith M. Weed did, so to Mr. Weed Gov. Hill sent them. Mr. Weed hesitatingly was drawn into the canvass, but once in he dealt out his money liberally, placing from $50,000 to $75,000 in twenty-five Assembly districts. The threat and antagonism to Mr. Weed by Gov. Hill after election because Mr. Weed would not promise to support Hill for President and a candidate he might name for Governor are remembered. Mr. Weed is backed by the Cleveland element to a certain extent, and is reasonably sure of the support of the twenty-five Assemblymen whom he helped to elect by his money. The indications now are that Mr. Weed will have forty supporters out of the seventy-nine Democratic Senators and Assemblymen. In conversation tonight a prominent man who is not identified with either faction of the Democracy said that Mr. Weed would certainly be elected the next United States Senator.

FAILED TO TURN OVER THE MONEY.

An Ex-Clerk of a Court at Milwaukee Asked to Account for $2,200.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Application will be made tomorrow to Judge Gilson of the Superior Court for an order compelling ex-Clerk of the Court Millington to account for $2,200 intrusted to his care as Clerk of the court. The money was the amount of a garnishee action and had been intrusted to Millington as Clerk of the court in November, 1888, until there should be a settlement of the case. The case is still pending and the discovery has just been made that Mr. Millington, although he has been out of office for nearly two years, never turned the money over to his successor. Soon after his retirement from office Mr. Millington removed to Denver, so that no explanation can be had from him. District-Attorney Toohey says that if the facts are proven as represented he will at once issue a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Millington and make application for requisition papers to secure his return to this city. Mr. Millington's bondsmen, although unable to account for Mr. Millington's action in neglecting to turn the money over to his successor, express every confidence in his honesty.

Charles O. Peterson, a member of Hook and Ladder company No. 3 of the Chicago Fire Department, and Miss Ida Steele, also of Chicago, were married at the Republican House tonight by Judge Wallber.

SIKESTON, MO., BADLY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The City Reported to Have Been Nearly Destroyed—Losses Elsewhere.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—It is reported here that the City of Sikeston, Mo., a station on the Iron Mountain road, fifty miles south of here, was nearly destroyed by fire late last night. The amount of damage cannot be ascertained here. The depot and adjoining buildings were said to be in danger when the train passed there early this morning.

SCRANTON, Pa. Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Matthews Bros.' drug store on Lackawanna avenue, this city, was damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire this afternoon. The flames were caused by an overheated furnace. The Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church on Main avenue was also badly damaged this evening, a defective flue having set fire to the building.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7.—Fire tonight, originating in Campbell & Dempsey's livery barn, corner Bedford and Decatur streets, destroyed that building and three others adjoining. Loss $17,000, insurance $14,000.

Costly Tunnel.

A tunnel between Scotland and Ireland is discussed, thirty miles long, to cost $40,000,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

The Baby is Always Ready for Wagner's Infant Food.

IS A DANGEROUS AGENT.

PHYSICIANS CONDEMN THE INDISCRIMINATE USE OF HYPNOTISM.

Chicago Medical Men Commend the Action Taken by the Medico-Legal Society—They Say the Science Should Be Used Only by Experts for the Relief of Suffering, and Then in the Presence of Responsible Persons—How It Is Abused—Various Opinions.

All reputable physicians in this city unite in commendation of the resolve of the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago to seek the passage of a law preventing laymen from employing hypnotism, mesmerism, or magnetism for experimental or other purposes. The society, which was organized for the purpose of discussing the legal phases of medicine and the necessary legislation for the science, Saturday evening passed the following resolution at the Grand Pacific Hotel:

Resolved, That public séances of hypnotism, mesmerism, and magnetism should be prohibited by law under severe penalty, and that the employment of hypnotism for medical purposes should be permitted solely to duly qualified medical men, conditioned upon its being practiced only in the presence of other medical men or undoubted friends of the patients operated upon.

A committee was appointed to present this resolution to the Legislature.

Chicago physicians believe that "the indiscriminate employment of hypnotism should be carefully guarded against, inasmuch as it is a dangerous power for evil in the hands of the unscrupulous for the reason that it places the patient under the complete control of the operator. They not only believe that its use by irresponsible operators might prove a great temptation to crime, but they also think that every safeguard should be placed about the subject operated on even by the responsible physician, and for this reason wish to prevent even medical men from using hypnotism unless in the presence of other medical men or friends of the subject.

Many alleged cases of the misuse of hypnotism have been made public, and it is claimed that these have been due to the indiscriminate employment of the power by irresponsible or ignorant people. This ignorant use of the power is said to cause great harm not only to the science itself but also to the subjects operated on. Owing to the widespread attention caused by the revival of hypnotism and its general application, Chicago physicians think that the employment of the power should be guarded by rigid laws such as surround other branches of medicine.

"Hypnotism," said Dr. E. M. Hale, "is a dangerous agent in anybody's hands, and its use should certainly be restricted to those who are responsible to the law as medical men are. I have read sufficient in the French journals to know that the subject under the operator's hands is absolutely irresponsible and will do anything suggested—even what is suggested in the operator's mind. After coming out of the hypnotic state a subject does not recollect what he did when in that state. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent murder and make an irresponsible criminal.

"When I was young I took up the study of biology—what is now called hypnotism and mesmerism—and lectured on it. I was astounded by the results that can be secured by the power, and it is clear that it should be used only by medical men for the relief of suffering and disease."

"Why should hypnotic séances be stopped?"

"Medical men are conservative, and will not adopt any method that is in vogue amongst the laity or charlatans. If a law were passed preventing the quacks from employing hypnotism the study would be taken up by all medical men in earnest. Mind-curers are a species of hypnotizers. They cure at times, especially nervous diseases, by the power of one mind over another, but medical men do not stoop to consult them."

"Would the law, then, if passed, wipe out the mind-curers?"

"A strict construction of the law would put faith cure, mind cure, and Christian science in the same category with hypnotism. Public exhibitions of hypnotism tend to degrade the science, just as vivisection would do. The law confines that to the medical college. There is just as good reason for confining the use of hypnotism as the use of poison. No layman can secure morphine or arsenic without a physician's prescription. I know twenty or thirty prominent citizens who have become monomaniacs by being votaries of hypnotism or Christian science, which is the same thing. A law such as the one proposed will meet with the approbation of every reputable physician in the city."

Dr. J. E. Owens said: "The resolution is proper and should be enforced as speedily as possible. The indiscriminate use of hypnotism should be no more tolerated than ether for amusing audiences, individuals, or for self-gratification. Hypnotism, I think, will not be of much use in therapeutics. It's an old thing that has been revived to be used by more efficient and more scientific men, but I do not think it will take a strong hold on the profession. The doctors, however, see that if it is going to be planted with an expectation of growing some restrictions ought to be placed around it. I do not think a law on the use of the power will affect faith-curers."

Dr. J. H. Stowell said: "There is a good deal of danger attending the practice of hypnotism, and it ought to be handled by those who are skilled in its use. The means to which it can be put are too far-reaching to be intrusted to laymen. I think that is the chief reason why such a law should be passed. Outsiders might use hypnotism for base and improper purposes. As for public exhibitions, they are used for deceiving people, and the science is brought into ridicule. There is some good in hypnotism, and it should be kept under the most careful supervision. There is sufficient merit in the proposed law to engage the support of all upright physicians."

"Hypnotism ought to be policed, just as alcohol is," said Dr. J. H. Etheridge.

"I was not at the meeting," said Dr. W. T. Belfield, "but there is no doubt as to the facts on which the resolutions were based; the business of mesmerism and hypnotism has been much abused, especially in Paris, and its influence has been exercised for improper purposes. I do not think there is any danger of this misuse becoming general, as the subject for hypnotism has to act in accord with the mesmerist. The greatest evil that can arise from public exhibitions of this art is, I think, that it is thereby brought prominently before the public and a great deal too much attention is given to it. I do not think, however, that the law need take hold of the affair, as the less attention called to the subject the better. Some time ago it was thought hypnotism could be used in surgical operations successfully, but comparatively few of the patients were apparently insensible to pain.

"I have not given much study to the subject, and doubtless there are men in the society who know far more of it than I do."

Dr. George S. Isham—The subject is comparatively a new one, which in the next few years will demonstrate just what can be done with it. What the dangers arising from it at present are I do not know, but I do think these public and private séances given for amusement ought to be broken up, as we cannot tell what might result from them. In our profession hypnotism's practicability has yet to be demonstrated."

GOV. EAGLE TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

The Condition of the Arkansas State Treasury Will Be Looked Into.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—A representative of THE TRIBUNE called on Gov. Eagle today. He expressed astonishment at the reports of an alleged shortage in the Treasury. He said that he had some conversation with Treasurer Woodruff Saturday, but that he had no intimation of any shortage in the Treasury. The Governor stated that he would look into the matter at once, and if he became satisfied that a shortage existed he should take possession of the office. The Treasury had been carefully examined two years ago by a legislative committee and that every cent was reported on hand at that time. He was unwilling to believe so large a deficit existed, and if it did the Treasurer must have advanced money to certain parties who were unable to return it owing to the closeness of money at this time. He said the State was amply protected, as the bond was worth several million dollars.

Arkansas has been peculiarly unfortunate with its Treasurers, Dr. E. D. Ayres of Little Rock being the only State Treasurer since 1836 whose accounts have never been called in question. Dr. Ayres is a Republican.

The present State Treasurer, Maj. William E. Woodruff, was elected in 1880, and has held the office continually since Jan. 12, 1881. He was reëlected in 1882, '84, '86, and '88. His present term will expire Jan. 12, 1891. Maj. Woodruff succeeded Gen. Thomas J. Churchill, who was $115,000 short in his accounts.

FAIRY WITH FALSE TEETH

THE STRANGE HALLUCINATION OF MISS BESSIE O'DONNELL.

She Is Taken to the Detention Hospital and Will Be Sent to an Asylum for Treatment—A Remarkable Amputation of the Brain—H. D. Lloyd Lectures Before the Ethical Society on "The New Independence"—Other Local News.

Miss Bessie O'Donnell, No. 4640 Langley avenue, was taken yesterday to the Detention Hospital for the Insane. Her case would be ludicrous if it were not too sad to be a subject for mirth.

The young woman labors under the delusion that she is a fairy, and feels it incumbent upon her to carry out the idea after the fashion of the several varieties of the stage and the story books. As there is nothing particularly fairy-like about her physical makeup the performance is grotesque and even more pathetic than grotesque.

But, as if that were not enough, Miss O'Donnell not only believes that she is a fairy, but is also firmly convinced that she is a fairy with false teeth. This seems particularly unnecessary, inasmuch as the unfortunate girl has pretty teeth and quite her share of good looks, independent of any of the artificial aids sometimes employed by the sex. So far as known neither the stage nor the story books give any hint of the proper method of portraying a fairy thus afflicted, but the young woman never forgets the dual character of her rôle.

Miss O'Donnell's mental condition has been growing worse for two months, and upon the advice of Dr. P. S. Hayes she will be sent to an asylum for treatment.

CUT AWAY PART OF HER BRAIN.

The Remarkable Operation of Which Little Mamie Brown Was the Subject.

A patient will leave the County Hospital this week who has undergone a remarkable case of brain amputation. There have been a number of surgical operations performed on the brain in the Cook County Hospital recently, but none have been more successful than that of which 4-year-old Mamie Brown was the subject.

Last August the little girl was admitted to the hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull. The entire left side of the head had been crushed in by the kick of a horse. A trephining operation was performed and the patient seemed to be doing well. No ill effects were noticed for several days when a curious growth was observed on the head, above and behind the right ear. A close investigation showed that the dura mater, or tough membrane covering the brain, had been fractured and the brain was forcing its way through the aperture and out through the fractured skull. There was a hole in the head as large as a silver half-dollar. The brain continued to protrude, forming what was called hernia of the brain. Enough forced itself out to form a lump larger than a walnut. It was then that an operation was decided on. It was seen that an attempt to replace the brain would be useless and it was decided to remove the protruding portion.

The little sufferer was chloroformed and the physicians removed the portion of her brain. The operation was in every way successful. The child rallied from the operation and was soon able to be running around the wards. She has lost none of her faculties and seems to be as bright as any 4-year-old girl should be. In a few days she will be returned to her parents, who live at State and Sixty-first streets.

"THE NEW INDEPENDENCE."

How Henry D. Lloyd Views the Labor Question—Capitalist and Workingman.

The first of a series of lectures to be delivered before the Society for Ethical Culture was given at the Grand Opera-House yesterday morning by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, his subject being "The New Independence." The only introductory exercise was a violoncello solo, after which Mr. Lloyd said:

True freedom is to share of the chains our brothers bear and with heart and hand helping to sever the bonds of others. The subject upon which I shall talk is what is termed the "labor question." In all great struggles both sides are at times in the wrong, but in all issues the principle of but one side can be right. The workingman is often wrong, but his is always the right side. The railroad employé, the capitalist, can no longer say "I am the king." That which is done by the coöperative labor of all shall not become the business of the few. We hear the cry "union forever" until the workingman forms a union and then all is changed to protest. A man who represents combined interests is called an attorney, a director, or a broker, unless he stands for the union of workingmen; then he is called a "labor agitator." A Chicago manufacturer said to me the other day: "The workingmen are getting too much." This man had just returned from Europe, where he had been on a pleasure trip.

It was but yesterday the workingmen ceased to be slaves. It has been said of old: "Servants, obey your masters," but today the gospel says: "Let no man have any master but himself, for no man is good enough to be the master of another man."

The anti-trade union law, the decisions of Judges in New York, free use of streets when on a strike, the use of spies to betray the actions of laboring men; all of these are more or less efforts to enslave the workingman. Man is too good to be kept poor and dependent. The South said: "We shall be ruined if we give up our slaves." This is the sentiment here, but let me say that the more business you give the workingman the more business you will get.

A New York manufacturer says: "Organized labor is an organized mob." The Chicago master steamfitters say: "We ought to grind their faces." Vanderbilt says: "No man shall exercise his rights and stay on my pay-roll." These methods are not American and the men who employ them are enemies to American principles.

You are sorry for non-union men. Labor unions are human, and the tyranny we hear of is their refusal to allow the employer to make both sides of the bargain. The unorganized workingman cannot make a free contract. The workingman who is too ignorant or cranky to join unions cannot make a free contract. Such a man has no right to take away the work of other men.

The railroad men are the most powerful body in the United States, and their business comes from the misuse of the power given them to take the property of private citizens, without consent, by force—to take it from the individual for private enrichment.

We hear of the necessity for Pinkertons, blacklists, and police at strikes. These are all bad manners. It is not bad manners that make strikes successful. The gentlest of strikes have been the most effective. This ruffianism which requires Pinkertons belongs to both sides, but to the employers' side belongs the black half. The turbulence is caused by the rich, and the workingman's side is holiness itself.

BOOTH'S BOOK AND THE ALLIANCE.

The Socialists Discuss "Darkest England" and the New Political Party.

The Socialists were late in arriving at their regular Sunday afternoon meeting at Waverly Hall yesterday. After the meeting had been called to order Simon Hines was introduced, and he read a paper on "The Farmers' Movement," in which he discovered that the Farmers' Alliance was rapidly gaining strength.

"Thirty-five members of the Fifty-second Congress," said he, "are members of the Alliance. In both North and South Carolina the Legislature is controlled by the Alliance. There is one thing for which the Farmers' Alliance is working, and that is a demand for agricultural organizations and then an increase in the amount of currency. The farmers appear to be convinced that the volume of currency now in circulation is insufficient, and they will probably agitate vigorously for an increase. It is generally known that the Socialists and the Farmers' Alliance are believers in the same doctrine—that is, to give every man an equal chance to live, and not have a favored few control everything."

A general discussion on the Farmers' Alliance followed after Mr. Hines read his paper. Edward Connor, who presided over the meeting, made an address in which he expressed himself forcibly in regard to the present Government of the United States. He said:

"The Government 100 years ago was nearly perfect, every man having some show in making the laws of the country. But the system of government today is much controlled by a party which constitutes a machine."

John B. Adams presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The sermon of the Rev. John H. Barrows upon "Municipal Patriotism," delivered at the First Presbyterian Church last Sunday, advocated that missionaries and churches should be quadrupled at once.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Socialist meeting much more good would be accomplished if, instead of the churches and mission schools, the common schools should be quadrupled; that the thousands of children now employed in factories and workshops should be taken out of these establishments and placed in the schoolroom, and the positions thus vacated supplied by their parents; that ample accommodation should be provided for the thorough education of every child in the country, and that all children whose parents cannot maintain them properly should be well fed and comfortably clothed and sheltered by the authorities; and

Resolved, That the social salvation of the people of this city and country can be accomplished only by the removal of the causes which led to their present unhappy condition.

Mrs. Dunning read several interesting chapters from "Darkest England," dwelling mostly on the conditions of thousands of people in England who are starving for want of food.

The meeting adjourned to renew the discussion of "Darkest England" at the meeting next Sunday.

GEN. NEWTON HAS ACCEPTED.

He Will Be the Consulting Engineer of the Drainage Board.

The committee appointed a short time ago by the Chicago Drainage Board to ask Gen. John B. Newton to accept the position of Consulting Engineer has succeeded in inducing the General to accept the place.

Gen. Newton is now in Chicago as the guest of Gen. George W. Smith. It is his intention to stay here long enough to look over the proposed drainage route and then to return to New York.

Gen. Newton has been connected with the majority of the great works undertaken by the Government for the improvement of the lakes, rivers, and harbors. The undertaking with which his name is inseparably connected is the removal of the obstructions in Hell Gate. The General said last night that until he had studied the subject to a greater extent he did not care to speak about the projected system of drainage for Chicago.

His selection as consulting engineer is mainly due to the slow progress being made by Engineer Cooley with the work intrusted to him. Mr. Cooley promised a detailed report describing a route long ago. He has not yet made a report. The Drainage Trustees, or a majority of them, are much dissatisfied. It is quite possible that if Gen. Newton and Mr. Cooley cannot agree that the latter will be superseded. That is certainly the idea of some of the trustees. And yet it is acknowledged that Mr. Cooley is competent and knows the ground better than any man living perhaps. In view of these facts harmony rather than dissension may result from Gen. Newton's appointment.

UNION SEAMEN WILL PROTEST.

An Obnoxious Suggestion That May Be Made to Congress—Other Labor Matters.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday afternoon Secretary Eldekin of the Seamen's Union read a telegram from the San Francisco *Union* which said that it was rumored that an attempt would be made at the present session of Congress to enact a law making it compulsory for all coasting vessels to sign crews before the United States Shipping Commission. This the union protested against and asked the meeting to use its influence with Representatives in Congress to prevent the passage of any such law.

Milo E. Penton was elected Financial Secretary, vice James Burns, resigned.

The report of the Investigation Committee, which recommended that the Entertainment Committee be abolished, was read and adopted. The Labor-Day frauds were taken up and received considerable discussion. W. S. Timblin, Chairman of the Investigation Committee, said they were in hopes of bringing the case before the attention of the grand jury at its next session. The shortage at present as far as they knew was $71.50, and the Chairman was confident that when the investigation was concluded a further shortage of $600 or $700 would be found.

On the question that rules and regulations be drafted to direct the movements of the next Entertainment Committee, Tommy Morgan and W. C. Pomeroy said many unkind things about each other. Truce was finally declared by means of Mr. O'Connell's gavel and Mrs. Kavanagh offered a resolution protesting against the action of Chief Marsh in holding executive sessions of the Police Trial Board, claiming that in the interests of justice it was only fair that the misdemeanors of guardians of the peace should be made public. The resolution was unanimously carried.

CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICER.

Mrs. Mary Krick Claims to Have Been Assaulted by Policeman Charles Griffin.

Mrs. Mary Krick, a midwife at No. 104 Clybourn avenue, has made charges against Policeman Charles Griffin of the Thirty-first Precinct. Her story is that about 5 o'clock Thanksgiving morning she was professionally called to Delaware place. On her way there a policeman went into the patrol-box at Wells and Division streets, and gazed hard at her as she passed. When she had nearly reached Clark street she heard some one running behind her, and turning saw the policeman. When she was between Oak street and Walton place on Rush street the same policeman seized her by the throat from behind and choked her nearly insensible, bruising her face and neck and striking her head against the pavement. Her screams, however, frightened her assailant away.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Krick's sister, Mrs. Burckhardt, reported the affair at Lieut. Smith's headquarters, but as it happened in the Thirtieth Precinct she was sent to Capt. Koch. The woman fully described the policeman, and later on identified him as Griffin.

The officer was thereupon suspended until a complete investigation can be made. He denies all knowledge of the affair, but says that he was drunk Thanksgiving morning. Capt. Koch has the matter in hand and says he has not much doubt as to the accused's guilt. The case will go before the Police Board today, and Griffin may be discharged by the Chief of Police.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Lectures by Mrs. Longshore-Potts, M. D.

Friday night Mrs. Longshore-Potts, M. D., will commence her series of lectures at Central Music-Hall with a free address to both sexes. She is a pleasant speaker and was well received by her large audiences last season. She is eloquent and possesses a large fund of quaint humor. In appearance she is attractive and her manners are graceful and unembarrassed. She is diminutive in stature, with hair worn short, a trim and erect figure which is not indebted to such artificial aids as steels and stays. Friday afternoon she will deliver her first lecture to women only. This will be free. Her matinée lectures were particularly well attended last season and they conveyed much valuable information, which if followed could not fail to lessen the suffering womankind. Mrs. Potts now uses a stereopticon to illustrate her remarks.

It Doesn't Meet with Favor.

The proposed insurance company to protect all kinds of steam and street railway companies against losses by damage suits does not appear to be recieved with favor by railway managers.

J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager of the St. Paul road, said last night that he had seen something in the papers in reference to the scheme, but he had seen no railway men who knew anything about it. He had seen the names of the men who got the license of incorporation, but did not recognize the name of a single railroad man among them. As to the plan itself he did not think it at all practicable. It looked a little too thin to hold water.

Judge Grinnell denies that he has been appointed attorney for any such company and that he has ever been tendered such an appointment.

It Will Not Spread to Chicago.

It is nowise probable that the strike of yardmen of the Baltimore and Ohio railway at Glenwood, Pa., will extend. The grievance is purely local. Neither J. T. Odell nor A. P. Bigelow, the company's representatives in this city, was to be seen, but one of the trainmen at the depot gave his opinion concisely:

"There will be no strike at Chicago nor at any other point on the line, and the difficulty near Pittsburg will end shortly. Railway men resemble Indians in one respect; they rarely go on the warpath with snow on the ground. The strike at Glenwood was pulled on because Dietrich, the new yardmaster, was offensive to the men under his charge. I don't care to give my name. This company hires men to work, not to talk."

Two Small Fires.

James B. Kirk & Co.'s soap factory at No. 360 North Water street had a narrow escape from destruction by fire about 8 o'clock last evening. The woodwork over the boilers caught fire and was making considerable headway when the engineer discovered it. He at once telephoned to the Fire Department and it was soon extinguished. The loss will not exceed $100.

A barn in the rear of No. 560 Clybourn avenue was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. A horse valued at $125, a buggy valued at $160, and a fine set of harness were burned. The barn belonged to Daniel Phillips, and was occupied by John Kuss, the owner of the horse and buggy. The origin of the fire is unknown.

An Interesting Song Service.

The song service at the First Presbyterian Church last evening was well attended. After the prelude on the organ the Doxology was sung, and then the hymn "Come Thou, Almighty King." The Apostles' Creed was recited and was followed by the anthem, "The radiant morn hath passed away." The Scripture lesson was read by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, who delivered a short sermon on "Hallowed Be Thy Name." Another anthem was sung and a hymn, after which came the benediction.

No Answer from Lo.

Col. A. J. Snider, who telegraphed Saturday an offer of $10,000,000 for the Cherokee Strip to J. B. Mays, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, at Tahlequah, has not yet received a reply to his message. Col. Snider says there is no direct line to Tahlequah and the telegram may not be delivered for several days. He said he would not wait here after the close of the meetings of the American Live Stock Association, which open at the Grand Pacific today.

Improvements for Cicero.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero met in regular session at Austin Saturday evening. Ordinances were passed granting the improvement of Lake street from the city limits to Oak Park avenue with cedar block pavement; the grading, curbing, and macadamizing of Clyde avenue from Ogden avenue to Twenty-second street, and for improving Austin avenue from Twenty-second street to Ogden avenue by grading, curbing, and macadamizing.

Excitement on Fifth Avenue.

Fire broke out yesterday morning at 3:45 o'clock in the rear of No. 84 Fifth avenue, a three-story brick building occupied by Kelso Bros., rag dealers. The fire created no little excitement among the emplyés of the three newspapers in the vicinity, and the inmates of a number of cheap hotels and lodging-houses located close by fled out into the street in scant apparel. It is supposed that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion, and the damage will probably reach $5,000.

Crushed Between Cars.

William Kelly, a car-repairer in the employ of Armour & Co., was jammed between two cars and killed yesterday at the Forty-seventh street crossing of the Stock-Yards tracks. Kelly was passing between two cars when an engine backed down on one car and pushing it against the other caught Kelly, and death was almost instantaneous. The deceased was married and lived at Forty-fifth and Wallace streets.

A Travelingman Injured.

H. B. Hastings, a traveling salesman for a New York cloak house, was seriously injured in a runaway accident yesterday afternoon. He was driving on Michigan boulevard, when his horse took fright and ran into the fountain at Thirty-fifth street. Mr. Hastings was thrown from the cutter and his left arm was broken. He was taken to the Southern Hotel.

Christmas at the County Hospital.

Active preparations are being made at the County Hospital for the Christmas festivities. The little girls in Ward 10, which is the children's ward, are being taught lessons in singing by Miss Watts, the head nurse in that ward. There are about thirty children and they are making rapid progress.

Died from His Injuries.

Matthew Newman died yesterday at the County Hospital from injuries received Nov. 22 at the Halsted street bridge. Newman was 60 years old and lived with his family at No. 254 Hastings street.

Items.

The following gentlemen will address the noon meeting of the Madison street department Y. M. C. A., No. 148 Madison street, this week: Monday, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham; Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Wherry; Wednesday, the Rev. M. S. Hartwell; Thursday, W. A. Sunday; Friday, to be announced. All men cordially invited.

COLLISION ON THE SEA.

La Champagne Crashes into the Lisbonez Off Sandy Hook.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The French steamship La Champagne, which sailed from this port for Havre Saturday, returned to its dock at noon today, having been in collision at 5:35 o'clock this morning with the freight steamer Lisbonez, bound to Brooklyn from Rio Janeiro. La Champagne lost a piece of its stem, about ten feet long and three feet wide, above the water line. The accident occurred about two miles south of Sandy Hook. The stem of La Champagne struck the stern of the Lisbonez, and both vessels escaped serious injury. No person was hurt.

After the collision the Lisbonez proceeded to its dock in Brooklyn. Capt. Boyer of La Champagne gave the following version of the affair: "We sailed with 449 cabin and steerage passengers. We had a pilot and the tug Assistance, Capt. Parker, to lead us out to sea, because the weather was foggy. We went out through the main channel, and shortly after 5 o'clock this morning we sighted the Lisbonez coming towards us quite speedily. Its route lay through the south channel. We were going at half-speed, and had to keep going as the channel is but 200 feet wide and we would be washed ashore if we stopped. It was so dark I could only make out the lights and the outline of the other ship. Our pilot signalled the other vessel that we would cross its bow, we having the right of way. The other vessel, much to our surprise, answered that it would cross our bow. I saw that if she persisted in her course and continued at the same speed we would cut her down amidships. I relieved the pilot and gave the signal to stop my ship. The vessels approached each other steadily, and finally came together, La Champagne's bow striking the other vessel's stern, but, owing to the lessened speed of my ship, without doing any serious damage."

Pilot H. A. Devere, who had charge of La Champagne, corroborated Capt. Boyer's statement in every particular, adding: "It is my opinion that the Captain of the Lisbonez was alone to blame."

Capt. Parker, of the tug Assistance, which was close to the scene of the accident, also says that the fault lay with the Lisbonez.

Although La Champagne had drawn no water and was in no danger, Capt. Boyer determined to return to port and take no chances. The passengers were told to consider the ship their home until Wednesday, when La Gascogne would take them on their voyage. La Champagne will go on the dry dock tomorrow. The passengers were all asleep when the collision occurred and but few were awakened so slight was the shock. There was no excitement.

The Lisbonez commander, Capt. King, said in regard to the collision: "When we sighted the French steamer our pilot signaled 'We will port.' I am not sure of the reply. It was La Champagne's duty to keep out of our way. The current was against us, and the Frenchman struck us. I think the French steamer was wholly in the fault."

The Lisbonez has a gaping hole, twenty feet long and ten feet wide, just forward of the stern. The lower edge of the hole is about two feet above the water line. Capt. King said that he could give no idea of the amount of the damage.

Panic Among the Saale's Passengers.

The North German Lloyd steamer Saale, which arrived this morning, had the stormiest passage it ever experienced. On Monday last the strong westerly gale turned into a hurricane. Every wave washed the deck fore and aft. A towering mountain of water swept over the bridge and deluged the officer in command. This was followed by another of equal size and shortly afterwards by a third. The command was given to heave to and await the subsiding of the storm.

The steam was shut off, and then there occurred a sudden down draft through the furnaces which forced vast volumes of smoke into the stokers' compartment. This puffed up the air funnels and rushed into the saloon and dining-rooms. Some excitable person yelled "fire," and for awhile a panic prevailed. Only the prompt assurance of the officers that there was no danger prevented serious consequences. It was eight hours before the ship could resume her course. Tuesday was also a stormy day, and Wednesday the bridge was again swept by waves. When the Saale reached Newfoundland banks her deck was covered with ice.

Neils Siemonson, an immigrant, died of delirium tremens Nov. 27, and on the following day Anna Chevis, another steerage passenger, died of pneumonia. Both were buried at sea.

Emma Juch's Property Attached.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—At the close of the performance of "The Flying Dutchman" by the Emma Juch Opera company at David Henderson's New Duquesne Theater last night the effects of the company were attached for a debt of about $1,000. The proceeding was taken by the Strobridge Lithograph company and A. Van Buren of New York. The company had arranged to leave at midnight for Galveston, Tex., on a special train of Pullmans, but it was 2:30 before it got away. There was great consternation among the chorus girls, who were detained until settlement was made. This was done by Manager Charles E. Locke of the company putting up $500 and E. D. Wilt, manager of a rival local house, going security for the balance.

Matrimonial Item.

A.—"Miss Rapid has married young Goldbug."

B.—"Well, she will make something out of him. Do you think so?"

"Yes, she will make a poor man out of him in a very short time."—*Texas Siftings.*

FURTHER RELIEF NEEDED

FINANCIERS SAY MR. WINDOM'S OFFER ISN'T A DROP IN THE BUCKET.

Many of the Leading Bankers and Business-Men Think the Revenue of the Country Should Be Diverted from the Sub-Treasuries to the National Banks—Others of the Opinion That Matters Will Right Themselves Shortly—Review of the Week on Foreign Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Secretary Windom's circular calling for proposals for $5,000,000 4 per cent bonds has set all the financiers talking. While the circular is received in a kindly spirit it is by no means the subject of many congratulations. Financial men say that it forms some relief, but they also claim that it is a mere drop in the bucket of the city's need.

It was learned yesterday that one of the chief points urged upon the President by Messrs. Bliss and Seligman was the utter inadvisability of the threatened unlimited coinage of silver. It was asserted by these gentlemen that such an act on the part of the Government could not fail to produce the most disastrous effects.

These gentlemen also opposed the using of the $100,000,000 gold reserve now in the Treasury vaults. They declared that if this mistake were made it would tend to tie things up much more effectually than they were before any relief measures were even suggested. The result would inevitably be, they said, that the precious metal would be hoarded up to an unparalleled degree in the history of finance, and as such a hoarding of gold would lessen the available supply our present very uncomfortable situation would be intensified. Their plan was, as it was understood yesterday, simply to meet the present need for money by the purchase of bonds and to meet any other similar stringency by subsequent purchases of like character.

Merchants and bankers were inquiring yesterday why it would not after all be best to take the situation frankly, and with the determination to do everything that can be done, not alone to relieve present distress but to prevent a recurrence of the trouble by diverting the revenues of the country from the sub-treasuries to the National banks.

Jesse Seligman said today: "I think there is more alarm manifested than the actual condition of things warrants. I visited Washington last week and saw the President, and believe that one of the results of that visit was the circular issued by Secretary Windom last night. I am confident that things are on the mend in a decided degree, and the most we need is more confidence. This, I think, Mr. Windom's circular will give. So far as this fear concerning the bankers' inability to secure gold shipments from the Bank of England is concerned, it is thoroughly fallacious. All that is necessary to pull us through is for the banks to stand together and to give the merchants all reasonable accommodations."

Mr. George Gould, in speaking of the general situation, declared that so far as stocks were concerned the depression in prices was due more to a scare than any real reason.

"There can be nothing discovered which should affect securities as they were affected yesterday," he continued. "I am certain that after this temporary and entirely unreasonable sentiment is lost things will go along smoothly again, as they have not done for some time."

Russell Sage was even more hopeful than Mr. Gould. He said: "I don't believe there is any such danger of widespread commercial panic as is predicted. The commercial failures were due no doubt to the tightness of the money market, but the money market has a fashion of righting itself."

Unless the financial horizon brightens there will probably be a conference of bank Presidents held in a day or two with a view of asking a more radical relief measure from Washington than the $5,000,000 bond offer of the Secretary of the Treasury.

RELIEF FROM THE TREASURY.

Secretary Windom's Offer to Purchase $5,000,000 of 4 Per Cent Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Secretary Windom said he wouldn't do it any more, but he has given the New York financiers another lift. It was done after they had sent an influential delegation over from New York to urge upon President Harrison that the situation demanded relief not merely for the speculators, but for the banks which had been exerting a conservative force against the speculators. So Secretary Windom will tomorrow receive proposals for $5,000,000 worth of 4 per cents. If the call proves successful other batches may be called in. The Secretary gives no hint of the price to be paid. The last time a call was made some of the banks which were large holders put too high a price on their holdings, but the Secretary bought a considerable quantity at lower rates from smaller holders.

It is doubtful if the New-Yorkers will be satisfied with the action of the Treasury Department. It appears that they have been working to have the Government deposits again placed in the National banks. That was their demand and they hoped the Administration would get scared and reverse the practice which has prevailed since Gen. Harrison's inauguration. If the Gotham financiers had read Secretary Windom's annual report they might have saved themselves the trouble of renewing the plea for the banks. The Secretary takes a good deal of space in reviewing the money stringency of the last few months and reiterates the intention of the Administration to reduce as far as practicable and safe the amount of public moneys necessary to be kept in the National banks. He explains that by this course about $400,000 had been saved in interest and the circulation also increased because the banks were not allowed to hold public funds to the amount of the bonds furnished as security. The Secretary bluntly says that the experience of the year has shown the objections to the system to be valid, the policy unwise and inexpedient. He therefore refused to adopt it as a means of relief to the money market.

The New-Yorkers have had a chance to read the Secretary's report since they came to Washington, and they now know a little more about the policy of the Administration. Various legislative remedies continue to be discussed, but the obstacles in the way remain. Any bill of a financial kind will be amended by a free coinage provision, and conservative men in Congress think it safer to leave the commercial world to work out its own salvation than to apply such a remedy. But there is no objection to discussing the various measures, and it is possibly for the purpose of discussion that Senator Sherman yesterday introduced Secretary Windom's Interconvertible Bond bill.

ON THE EUROPEAN STOCK MARKETS.

Prices for American Securities in London Generally Above the New York Level.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—During the last week discount was firm at 3¾ for three months and 3¼ for short. On the Stock Exchange business was dull. The recent rise was too rapid to last and has led to a reaction. Toward the close of the year there is always a restriction of operations, but this year the movement has begun earlier and is more pronounced than usual.

The withdrawal of the foreign delegates from the Argentine Committee has not impeded the progress of the plans of the English members of the committee. The scheme of the latter for the funding of the national loans and railway guarantees into a new 6 per cent loan, secured by the customs receipts, meets with general approval. The provincial and municipal loans are not included in this scheme, but will be dealt with in another. The average rise for the week in Argentine's was 1¼. Uruguays dropped 1⅛. English railway securities are dropping, having fallen ¼ to 1¼.

American railway securities were irregular, but prices were generally maintained above the New York level. The disposition here to buy, notwithstanding news of failures by cable and reports of bad business, is chiefly checked by New York selling orders.

The variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following: Decreases—Northern Pacific and Union Pacific shares, 5⅛ each; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3⅛; Louisville and Nashville and Erie preferred, 2⅛ each; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, and Sault Ste. Marie, 1 each; Denver and Rio Grande common, Lake Shore and New York, Ontario and Western, ⅛ each; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 1⅜; do seconds, ½; Erie, 2; do seconds, 1; Illinois Central, 1⅛; Pennsylvania, ⅜; Reading, 1⅛.

Increases—Mexican National, 2; Mexican Central firsts and Baltimore and Ohio, 1 each.

Canadian railway securities were depressed. Canadian Pacific shows a decline of 3 for the week, while Grand Trunk first preferred lost 2½, and do second and third preferences 1¼ each. The shares of the Mexican railway have improved, firsts gaining 2⅛ and debenture sixes 1. Among the brewing shares Allsopps lost 4 and Frank Jones 2. Rio Tinto mining shares show a gain of 7 for this week. This advance was owing to a report that the mining company had contracted to deliver in America over 200,000 tons of sulphur ore.

Although silver yesterday was firmer, rupee paper dropped ⅛, closing at 81⅛. In trusts American Investment lost 4; Nitrates were rather stronger; primitatives advanced 4.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Business on the bourse was quiet throughout the week, but prices continued firm. Three per cent rentes show a rise of 55c for the week. Crédit Foncier advanced 4¼f. Rio Tintos went up 42f under bull operations on reports of sales of ore to America. Portuguese securities advanced yesterday ¾ per cent on the announcement that a syndicate had advanced to the Lisbon Government a loan of 24,000,000 francs.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Although there was little doing on the boerse during the week the tone of the market was firm. Bank, mining, and industrial shares were all well supported. Money was easy. The *National Zeitung* predicts that the next return of the Reichsbank will be notably good. The Deutsche Bank issues a statement showing investments in Argentines to the amount of 4,820,600 marks. This bank has granted credits to Argentine banks amounting to 2,000,000 marks uncovered, and 451,000 marks covered. Deutsche Bank shares, which lost 3 Thursday, owing to a report that the institution's affairs were seriously involved through Argentine investments, have since recovered.

The Anglo-German bank at Hamburg has suffered so severely by losses through forged bills that its dividend just declared is one per cent less than was expected. The closing quotations of yesterday include: Prussian consols, 104.90; Mexican sixes, 93.25; Deutsche Bank, 155.50; short exchange on London, 20.33¼; long do, 20.14¼; roubles, 237; private discount, 5.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 7.—On the boerse the week past business was dull. Final quotations yesterday include: Hungarian gold rentes, 90.40; Italian fives, 92.90; Russian fours, 98.30; Spanish fours, 74.75; Austrian credit, 267; Austrian silver rente, 78.80; short exchange on London, 20.33; private discount, 5⅝.

CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

Exchanges of Last Week Compared with the Same Time in 1889.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the clearing-houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 745,275,991	....	12.7
Boston	97,396,085	....	7.7
Chicago	95,608,000	12.9	....
Philadelphia	77,501,481	....	11.3
St. Louis	24,362,600	2.4	....
Pittsburg	15,667,735	11.2	....
San Francisco	18,253,486	....	2.4
Baltimore	15,395,632	3.8	....
Cincinnati	13,945,350	8.7	....
New Orleans	14,882,961	....	7.9
Kansas City	10,271,808	9.5	....
Milwaukee	10,232,600	54.5	....
Buffalo	9,103,851	179.9	....
Galveston	8,010,112	337.7	....
Minneapolis	9,988,705	24.2	....
Providence	6,145,002	0.7	....
Louisville	8,601,426	....	9.6
Detroit	6,264,197	16.6	....
Cleveland	5,829,837	24.4	....
Omaha	5,699,017	32.4	....
Denver	5,113,618	2.2	....
St. Paul	5,950,549	6.3	....
Columbus	3,790,300	5.3	....
Memphis	4,486,735	9.3	....
Portland, Ore	2,253,521	1.6	....
Indianapolis	4,841,884	86.0	....
Hartford	2,377,967	15.8	....
Washington	2,016,825	27.6	....
Peoria	1,968,513	20.1	....
St. Joseph	1,717,542	....	1.8
Portland, Me	1,465,726	11.2	....
Norfolk	1,485,297	17.5	....
Worcester	1,281,258	7.6	....
New Haven	1,453,246	....	7.7
Springfield	1,342,946	4.0	....
Fort Worth	2,050,723	10.3	....
Sioux City	1,585,917	38.0	....
Seattle	1,309,830	27.3	....
Lowell	734,708	0.4	....
Birmingham	759,563	1.9	....
Grand Rapids	753,748	....	13.3
Los Angeles	838,503	....	3.3
Chattanooga	614,000	55.1	....
Des Moines	779,595	25.3	....
New Bedford	515,913	....	13.3
Topeka	408,500	1.5	....
Lexington	498,891	29.9	....
Montreal	9,980,860	3.6	....
*Salt Lake City	1,959,148	....	....
*Houston	4,773,905	....	....
Total	$1,259,912,559	....	6.5
Outside New York	514,636,568	4.5	....

*Not included in totals.

V. & A. MEYER ASK FOR TIME.

They Say All Obligations Will Be Met if an Extension Is Granted.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7.—Messrs. V. & A. Meyer & Co. will tomorrow issue a circular to their creditors in which they will say:

The pressure of the present financial crisis has compelled us to suspend payment. Our liabilities amount to about $1,750,000. An extremely conservative estimate of the value of our assets shows a large surplus over liabilities. We believe that with an extension of time we can pay every dollar we owe. If our assets are handled by a court or are sacrificed now by pressure to realize nothing but disaster can come to all concerned. We therefore desire a conference with our creditors to ascertain what they wish done. Our books, papers, accounts, and affairs are entirely open to their inspection, and we invite all our creditors to meet us at our office Monday, Dec. 22.

In case an extension be given us we pledge ourselves to administer our assets as trustees of the creditors and to give the whole of our time and attention to make them realize as much as possible.

We make this call for a meeting because we are convinced that in the interests of our creditors a resort to legal proceedings looking to a surrender in insolvency is the last step we should take, and we shall not take it unless we are forced to do so in order to prevent a few creditors from obtaining an unjust preference over the others.

New York May Need London's Aid.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The writer of the financial article which appears in the *Times* this morning says he thinks it will be necessary to assist New York banks to cope with their difficulties with gold from London.

PROPELLER NEOSHO GOES AGROUND.

But Is Soon Pulled Off and Keeps on Its Way to Buffalo.

The steamer Neosho grounded in Lake St. Clair this morning below the canal. Fortunately, the Robert Rhodes was following a short distance astern and stopped and pulled her off.

The tug Gladiator and barge Mabel Wilson are lying at Amherstburg tonight. They will endeavor to reach Sandusky tomorrow.

The Porter Chamberlain with schooner C. H. Burton in tow is here tonight and will go to Toledo tomorrow if the ice permits. The Burton is ore laded from Escanaba.

Sabbath Stillness on the River.

It was truly Sabbath yesterday all along the docks and up and down the river; and the skirmishing little tugs, usually so much berated for their vicious puffing and smoking and screeching, did less to break the holy stillness than the clangorous tongues of church spires. Even the stench of the river forgot to be obtrusive; but this was probably due to a thin film of ice which suppressed its breathing. A dockwolloper, however, complained of this absence of odor, for it left him, he said, at the mercy of the dudes with cigarettes who crossed the bridges.

During the day and night only eight vessels arrived, and none departed. A few more boats are yet to come and then the gates of the harbor may be closed and the bridges can be locked to be opened no more until spring invites to action the fleets which make Chicago the busiest port in the world.

Vessel Movements of Nov. 7.

Port Colborne—Arrived to lay up—Erin.

Cleveland—Arrived—Moravia, George Spencer.

Mackinaw City—Down—Louisiana, 8:30 a. m. Beautiful weather all day; no wind, clear, sunny.

Gladstone—The Louisiana left at 7:30 last night with ore for Cleveland. This finishes the season's business at this port.

Detroit—Up—Hodge, arrived 5 a. m.; Brittain and barge, 6; Whitaker, arrived 3 p. m.; Jessie and barges, 3:30. Down—Scranton, 11:30 a. m.; Neosho, Robert Rhodes, 3:30 p. m.; Gladiator, with Mabel Wilson, 5; Porter Chamberlain, with C. H. Burton, 7.

Buffalo—Arrived—Tuscarora, Barnum, Pridgeon, Oceanica, Lackawanna, Toltec, Miztec, Buell, Stewart. The latter two go to Tonawanda tomorrow. There will be no more departures. Yet to come are the Scranton, Rhodes, and Neosha from Chicago, all due tomorrow. The winter fleet now here comprises 90 steamers, 22 schooners, 37 barges. Last winter there were 84 steamers, 50 schooners and barges. Wind tonight east, fresh; clear, quite cold.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Saranac, Seneca, Buffalo. With iron—Melvina, Pine Lake. With lumber—Colin Campbell, Ludington; Cascade, Cedar River; Starke, Manistee; A. D. Hayward, Peshtigo, Muskegon. No clearances.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Aaron Oakley, 60 years of age, was found dead in bed at Lockport, N. Y., yesterday, having been suffocated by coal gas.

James B. Riley, a trainer for B. J. Treacy of Lexington, Ky., shot and instantly killed Ben Slaughter, a negro, at the Ashland Park farm, near Lexington, yesterday.

HE WILL BE BURIED BY KINDRED.

Fitz Bernard Henrek's Grave Will Not Be Marked "Unknown."

Today the body of the athletic young man that has lain in the undertaking establishment of William Watkins in Hyde Park was to have been consigned to the potter's field. The young man committed suicide last Sunday evening by shooting himself in the head, near the Fifty-fifth street cable station, and as the hundreds of people who viewed the remains during the week failed to identify them preparations were made to place the body in a grave marked simply "unknown."

Two men, however, called at the undertaker's yesterday afternoon and the young man's body now, instead of being placed in a nameless grave, will be buried by kind friends and relatives and a fitting epitaph inscribed on his tombstone.

The victim's friends, N. P. Anderson, No. 41 Wendell street, his uncle, and A. W. Paulsen, No. 44 Hill street, his cousin, asked permission to see the body and identified the dead man as Fritz Bernard Henreks. The men told the following pathetic story of the misfortunes of the young man:

In 1883 young Henrek's mother died at the family home in Warberg, Tloslöf, Sweden, and upon the remarriage of the father, Henrek Christiansen, the following year, the boy, then 17 years old, was sent to America. He came at once to Chicago and became a member of Mr. Anderson's family. It appears his mother left him a legacy of about $4,500, and upon attaining his majority requested his father to transfer the principal and accrued interest to his name and right. He was the more anxious that this be done because in the previous year he had borrowed somewhat more than $150 from his uncle, which debt he wished to discharge, and because he desired to invest his money in real estate. The father, it appears, though sufficiently wealthy, had no inclination to restore his ward's portion, as his letters clearly indicate.

"You are in a prosperous country," wrote he to the son, "make your money for yourself."

Young Henrek, a man of a sensitive nature, ambitious for learning and advancement, bitterly resented this treatment, particularly as he was forced to do menial labor for his subsistence. He gradually grew desperate. He renewed his protestations and demanded his legacy, but in vain. He tried to obtain the money through Hakan & Lindgren's bank, but failed. Meanwhile he was acting as janitor at the Edison Electric Lighting company's works at Adams and La Salle streets.

To make matters worse about a year ago he fell desperately in love. He wished to marry, said he would marry as soon as the money came; but the money came not. The long delay appears to have shaken the young woman's confidence in him, and a short time ago she refused to entertain his affections longer. This double trouble changed him completely. He did not begin to drink, but brooded over the injustice which had deprived him alike of his inheritance and of his wife. His relatives suspected nothing, and, respecting his wishes, paid him little heed.

Saturday evening, a week ago, after eating supper at his uncle's house, he went to his work at the Edison station, drew his pay, $20, and disappeared. When found dead at the Fifty-third street cable station, five hours later, he was without money. He had lost his overcoat, a brown chinchilla, and his knife and account books. Only a revolver, some cartridges, and a bunch of keys were upon his person. Later Mr. Watkins, the undertaker, found concealed in his clothing a handkerchief bearing the name "McKee." The uncle says that a few days before his disappearance he bought a bottle of indelible ink to mark some clothes.

It appears he deliberately planned self-destruction, destroying all marks which could lead to his identification and falsely marking his linen to misdirect all efforts to discover his true name. It was suspected he fell in with companions who robbed him and that in the subsequent excitement he became temporarily demented. But his life-long devotion to the science of mechanics and his habit of frequenting machine shops make it clear that he went there for the purpose he actually accomplished.

The young woman who rejected him cannot be found and the entire sad story probably never will be known. The body was claimed by Mr. Anderson and will be given decent burial.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Illinois, continued colder, fair weather, northerly winds, warmer Tuesday.

For Indiana, fair, continued cold weather, northerly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair weather, southerly winds, warmer.

For Tennessee and Kentucky, colder, clearing weather Monday, northwesterly winds, fair weather Tuesday.

For Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska, warmer, fair weather and southerly winds.

For Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, fair weather variable winds, and warmer.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 7—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Continual cold and fair weather; slight changes in temperature; brisk winds, generally northerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	30.44	36	40	N.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D	30.40	24	34	E.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass	30.24	18	26	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.42	16	22	N. E.	Clear	.01
Cairo, Ill	30.16	30	34	N. W.	Snow.	.10
Charleston, S. C	30.02	64	74	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.50	20	30	N. W.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.38	26	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O	30.20	32	36	N. E.	Snow.	....
Cleveland, O	30.40	24	30	E.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Custer, Mont	....	..	..	....	....	....
Davenport, Ia	30.42	24	26	N. E.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	30.56	32	34	N. E.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.46	16	20	N. E.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	30.44	22	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.52	20	30	N.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia	30.46	20	24	Calm.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	30.38	14	28	S. W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	30.30	44	48	E.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa	30.38	20	30	E.	Cl'udy	.01
Galveston, Tex	30.26	44	54	N. W.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.46	16	24	E.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis	30.48	22	24	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont	30.64	14	16	Calm.	Cl'udy	—
Huron, S. D	30.48	2	10	W.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.20	28	32	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.02	72	80	W.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo	30.44	24	26	N.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.38	24	26	W.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn	30.00	44	46	N. E.	Rain	.06
La Crosse, Wis	30.50	18	24	Calm.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich	30.44	22	28	S.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.38	18	24	S.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.40	24	32	N.	Fair	....
Minnedosa	30.12	14	28	W.	Fair	....
Moutreal	30.32	12	16	W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.42	2	14	S. W.	Clear	.02
Nashville, Tenn	30.06	38	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La	30.10	66	70	N.	Clear	....
New York City	30.30	22	36	N. W.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va	30.34	26	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	1.02
Omaha, Neb	30.50	20	24	N.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.40	20	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla	30.00	66	74	W.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa	30.34	26	38	N. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich	30.40	16	28	E.	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. D	30.48	26	40	W.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.46	16	22	N. W.	Snow.	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.30	26	32	N.	Snow.	.30
St. Paul, Minn	30.48	12	22	S. W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.56	34	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O	30.36	28	30	E.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia	30.50	12	22	Calm.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	30.28	26	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo	30.32	22	24	N.	Snow.	.86
Toledo, O	30.40	24	28	N. E.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.18	46	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Portland, Ore	....	..	..	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cal	....	..	..	....	....	....

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, steamers La Gascogne, Havre; Saale, Bremen.

BIRTHS.

FRIEND—Dec. 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Friend, a son.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y & Sup't, Mount Greenwood Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 2358.

AHERN—Dec. 6, 1890, John Ahern, beloved husband of Bridget Ahern, nee Scanlon, aged 48 years. Funeral from late residence, 1151 Oakley-av., Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Pious' Church, thence by carriages to Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

GLENNEN—At his residence, 479 26th-st., Dec. 6, John, beloved husband of Margaret Glennen. Funeral today, Dec. 8, at 10 a. m., to All Saints' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GLASSBROOK—Joseph Glassbrook, in his 71st year, at his residence, 316 Webster-av., Saturday, Dec. 6, of heart failure. Funeral services at St. Vincent's Church 10 a. m. Tuesday. Carriages to Calvary.

KAYTON—Dec. 6, at 75 Walnut-st., Washington Irving Kayton, aged 51 years. Funeral at 12:30 p. m. Monday, Dec. 8, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

LUSSEM—At her residence, 675 Jane-st., Ottilia Lussem, aged 71 years and 4 months. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

LOCKWOOD—Suddenly, in Jersey City, Harold, child of David and Mary Lockwood.

MURTHA—Sunday, Dec. 7, 1890, James Murtha, aged 25, at his residence, 501 So. State-st. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 9 o'clock, by carriages to St. Mary's Church, thence to Calvary. Friends invited.

DEATHS.

NEWMAN—Dec. 7, at his residence, 164 Hastings-st., Matthew Newman, aged 55 years 6 months. Funeral notice hereafter.

O'NEILL—The funeral of the late Judge J. R. O'Neill will take place Monday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock a. m., from his late residence at 557 Orchard-st., by carriages to St. Vincent's Church, thence by Northwestern railroad to Calvary Cemetery.

WALSH—At the residence of her cousin-in-law, Michael Hart, No. 1308 Lexington-st., formerly Galloway, County Tipperary, Ireland. Funeral 9:30 to the Church of Our Lady, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ACADemy will be held in the Art Institute, Michigan-blvd. and Van Buren-st., Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock. A paper will be read by Prof. H. D. Garrison on the "Origin of Man." Illustrated by stereopticon views.

A SUFFRAGE TEA WILL BE GIVEN BY the Equal Suffrage Association Tuesday evening at the Universalist Church, 55th-st. and Stewart-av., Englewood; good music will be provided.

THE TOMMASO SALVINI ITALIAN CLUB will give a dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Italian Hospital fund at North Side Turner-Hall this evening.

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight.
LAST 2 WEEKS
OF THE
BRILLIANT SPECTACLE,
BABES IN THE WOOD
With Its Beautiful Ballets, Gorgeous Shakspearean March, Funny Harlequinade, and Wonderful Transformation.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ALHAMBRA THEATER, State-st. & Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager
Admission..........25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. | PACKED TO THE DOORS AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tremendous Hit—A Sterling Success.
CORINNE
In MONTE CRISTO JR.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
TONIGHT AT 8
GREAT SUCCESS — EVERY EVENING
DE WOLF HOPPER
Opera Bouffe Company.
CASTLES IN THE AIR
SECOND WEEK RUNNING.

HOOLEY'S—TONIGHT.
LAST WEEK Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
RICH AND HARRIS
Boston Howard Athenæum Company. Best Bill Ever Presented
Next Sunday—The celebrated comedian, Mr. Joseph Murphy, in "Shaun Rhue."

THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS..........Proprietors
EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SUNDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE.
RICHARD MANSFIELD
—IN—
BEAU BRUMMELL.
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
PRINCE KARL
(Only Time).

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Mrs. Longshore Potts, M. D.,
the famous Quakeress, will lecture on
HEALTH AND DISEASE,
To both sexes,
Thursday, Dec. 11, at 8 p. m.,
TO WOMEN ONLY—Dec. 12, 13, 15, and 16, at 2:30 p. m.
FIRST TWO LECTURES FREE.
Stereopticon Illustrations.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And Bijou Theaters. | Near Clark
PAIR OF LILLIPUTIAN CATTLE,
Only 24 inches high.
Barnello, the Fire Manipulator. A Million Wonders. Two New Big Stage Shows in two separate theaters in continuous performances.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1890.

"THE fine old parliamentary hand" proved too deft for Mr. Parnell's audacity. The fine old hand kept a steady grip of the political wires that connected with the Irish party. Parnell in the end lost his temper and control of himself, and acted in a manner which, to say the least, was not creditable. His manner of defeating Mr. McCarthy's resolution will probably commend him to the Irish physical force party, while his utter disregard of facts would seem to indicate that had he turned his attention in that direction he would prove a much more sensational novel-writer than Justin McCarthy has been.

IT appears from the cable reports that only twenty-five of the Irish members remained to support Mr. Parnell after their forty-five colleagues had retired with Justin McCarthy. Those remaining were:

Messrs. John and William Redmond, Leamy, O'Kelly, Byrne, Blane, Corbett, Joseph Nolan, Maguire, Harrison, Dalton, William McDonald, Conway, Quinn, Clancy, Mahony, Hayden, Fitzgerald, Harrington, Richard Power, Sheil, Campbell, John O'Connor, Dr. Kenny, and McKenna.

Of these four—Maguire, Harrison, Fitzgerald, and Dalton have been in Parliament less than a year and are the personal nominees of Parnell. Their attachment has no political significance. Campbell is Parnell's private secretary and O'Kelly bears even closer relations with him. Of the others there are only three who can give Mr. Parnell anything like effective support on an Irish platform—John Redmond, Leamy, and Clancy—and not a man of them all is a match for any of a score of the McCarthy followers who might be named.

ELECTIONS were held in twenty-two of the twenty-eight Massachusetts cities last Tuesday and the result was not encouraging to the Prohibitionists. They carried only eight of the twenty-two and secured 4,992 majorities, as compared with 9,705 for the license people. Only two changed from license to no-license, Chelsea and Marlboro, while four changed from no-license to license, Fall River, Haverhill, Woburn, and Fitchburg. There was an almost universal gain in the license vote, which is accounted for by the falling off in female interest on the one hand and the sensational attacks made upon the license people by clergymen on the other. The result of the election in Cambridge is the defeat of the mugwumps by their old allies, the Democrats. The latter recently decided that they were strong enough to go alone, and their candidate, Mr. Alger, was elected over Richard H. Dana. Cambridge now will have a Democratic partisan government, with all that the term implies. The mugwumps, however, should not complain, for is not President Eliot himself a good Democrat, and has he not boasted himself such?

AN Eastern exchange claims that the theories of Espy and his followers are entirely upset by the discoveries of a German meteorologist. The new idea is that the generation of cyclones, cold waves, etc., is not due to unequal heating and cooling of comparatively local continental and oceanic surfaces, but to great eddies in the higher atmosphere, which may be described as temporary anomalies in the general circulation of the upper-air currents. This will be a beautiful addition to our knowledge if the theory can be proved true, and if it can then be explained how such higher changes can possibly originate. The first point may be passed over as a still open question about which it is not well to dogmatize till accumulating observations and comparison of phenomena tend to confirm or discredit it. But for the second point it may be said the logical difficulty is increased rather than diminished by the new theory. So far as can be ascertained the currents in the upper atmosphere are entirely regular except as they may be influenced to a small extent by surface conditions. The leading feature may be described as an equatorial outflow of air carried by the trade wind system of the tropics and a motion towards the east and the pole due to the rotation of the earth on its axis. Any disturbance in this part of the grand circulation must come either from the surface of the earth or the exterior. If the first, the theory of the Espy school must stand as a whole, though open to modification in regard to details. If the second, the scientific world will be obliged to fall back on the belief that the phenomena in question are produced by changes in the amount of magnetic force exerted by the sun and activity of his spots, or the action of planets. Then arises the grave difficulty of seeing how either solar or planetary perturbation could be so far selective as to produce storms on but a comparatively small area when a whole hemisphere is subject to the influence at one and the same moment. It would seem that acceptance of the new theory must mean the getting out of one difficulty by undertaking to surmount another far greater.

THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

The preliminary experiments made by the Ordnance Bureau with the new material emmensite, so named from its inventor, Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, indicates that another powerful destroyer has been added to the list of high explosives. It thus far has been subjected to rigid tests in the ordnance yard, and has stood them so well that a special gun is to be built for it which shall be capable of throwing a projectile containing a charge of 100 pounds of the emmensite, and which definitely shall establish the capabilities of the explosive and the limits within which it can be used practically and successfully.

The new compound is said to have about the same explosive force as gun-cotton, with the great advantage of being insensible to friction, impact, changes in temperature, freezing, thawing, or wetting. It is believed at the Ordnance Bureau that it will prove itself of great advantage for vessels that are to fight at close quarters, and that a single shell loaded with a hundred pounds of it and dropped on the deck of the largest vessel afloat would disable it, while the thickest armor would be injured.

The naval boom of the last two or three years has developed astonishing activity in all kindred directions. It has given to the country not only some of the finest vessels afloat but high power guns which have shattered the strongest armor now in use, the invincible nickel-steel plate and the discovery of the process for making the alloy with absolute success, numerous high explosives and smokeless powders, and new methods of firing them with absolute safety both from powder and pneumatic guns. Yankee skill and enterprise are surprising the world in these directions. Dr. Emmens, it is also stated, has devised a process by which nickel matte can be reduced in a few days and a quality of nickel produced which is adapted specially to the making of nickel steel. The problem of the National defense of our harbors is being simplified rapidly by these discoveries, and Congress should not be slow in making the necessary appropriations to secure the benefit of them.

TWO THEORIES FOR SECURING RECIPROCITY.

Says an exchange: There is a radical difference of opinion between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine as to the best way of our Nation making a bargain with another nation. The President holds that the true way is for us to complete our part of the bargain before asking anything of the other side, while the Secretary insists that, if we do this, we shut off all chance of getting anything in return. We submit the two conflicting theories to our readers to make up their minds which is the correct one:

SECRETARY BLAINE.	PRESIDENT HARRISON.
It would certainly be a very extraordinary policy on the part of our Government just at this time to open our market without charge or duty to the enormous crops of sugar raised in the two Spanish islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. To give a free market to this immense product of the Spanish plantations, at the moment Spain is excluding the products of American farms from her markets, would be a policy as unprecedented as it would be unwise. If sugar is now placed on the free list without exacting important trade concessions in return we shall close the door for a profitable reciprocity against ourselves.—*James G. Blaine's Letter to Senator Frye, July 11, 1890 (before sugar was put on the free list).*	We now have the concurrence of both Houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The Executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what Congress will accept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete, delivery has been made, and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea, and hides have placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon as an equivalent for our concession, proclamation of that fact completes the transaction. In the meantime our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee, and hides.—*Benjamin Harrison's Message to Congress, Dec. 1, 1890 (after sugar has been put on the free list).*

A question arises in the mind—viz.: Suppose that Spain declines to open the Cuban ports to the free admission of American food products within the period fixed by the new tariff act—that is, in the summer of 1892—will President Harrison, if then a candidate for reelection, reimpose the cent a pound on sugar which, with the middlemen's profits, will raise its price to consumers a cent and a half a pound? No, of course not. Would his party allow him to do it if some other man is the Republican candidate? What better campaign material could the Democrats or Farmers' Alliance want than a sudden rise of 1½ cents a pound on American consumers in order to punish Spain? Blaine's plan is the better one—to offer conditional reciprocity to any Pan-American sugar country, and to retain the old duties on those who refuse to make a deal. This would bring Spain to her milk very quickly. The Aldrich plan indorsed by Harrison may prove a complete failure, while Blaine's was certain of being a grand success. Those sugar countries will in all probability say that even if the sugar duties are restored to one cent a pound they would rather stand any incidental loss therefrom than to lose the revenue that would result from opening their ports to American food stuffs. The President would have acted more wisely by following the advice of his Secretary of State than that of half-hearted friends and sneaking foes of reciprocity who foisted the existing lame-legged provision into the tariff act.

"KEEPING PRICES STEADY."

One of the most important ends sought to be gained by the new farmers' movement is the sustaining of produce prices at the same level all the year round and the complete abolishing of all speculation in grain. If the first-named feature could be assured the second would follow as a matter of course, since the essence of speculation is the effort to anticipate price changes and take advantage of them by selling ahead of a decline or buying for a rise in quotations. It is proposed to accomplish the leveling process by the issue of a sufficiently large quantity of bills to make "money" plentiful at all times, thus removing "the legitimate cause for decline in prices."

No doubt the inciting cause for such conditions as were observed last winter, when the rush of grain to market was so great as to carry quotations to the lowest point known in a quarter of a century, would not operate so forcibly if the farmers had all the money they wanted and were able to borrow more by storing their grain in Government warehouses. But ups and downs could not be avoided by any legislation short of what would make the currency absolutely worthless. The prospect of a poor harvest must cause many a farmer to hold back supplies from the markets, and the promise of an abundant yield makes them anxious to sell in order to find room for the proceeds of the new crop. In the first case buyers for consumption would bid over each other, and in the second would hold off as long as possible. If prices did not rise or fall under such circumstances, and all the more extensively because of the absence of a speculative flywheel to help maintain the balance, it must be on account of the prevalence of conditions utterly at variance with anything hitherto experienced. Consequently they can only be theorized about, with no reasonable warrantee that the result would be as expected. The danger of its being adverse, like that following the passage of the McKinley bill, may well make the dreamers hesitate, lest instead of Utopian bliss the end would be far greater discomfort than is now complained of.

The utter absurdity of the idea is exposed when one takes into account the fact that a surplus has to be disposed of in foreign markets. If no more is to be produced than is consumed at home there might be some plausibility in the plea that prices could be steadied by the issuance of bank bills enough to carpet the country with promises to pay. But with the people of other lands wanted as customers for one-fifth of our wheat crop, and nearly as large a proportion of our corn in the shape of meats as well as grain, there is no hope unless we first convert them to the policy of paying more than they are compelled to for the supply of their wants. Especially would it be found impossible to keep steady the price of cotton, of which crop we export about two-thirds every year. Yet that is the article singled out by one of the lecturers as the leading instance of promised steadiness in prices. To assert that the 11 or 12 cents per pound often paid for cotton in July could be maintained all through the year when foreign customers must be found for two out of every three pounds that are raised is such arrant nonsense that it scarcely merits contradiction. Either it is the sheerest kind of demagogism or the man who preaches it thereby advertises himself as fit for the lunatic asylum.

PARNELL'S "SENTIMENTAL" APPEAL.

There is a significant passage in the speech delivered in the British Commons in April, 1886, by Parnell in accepting Gladstone's Home Rule bill, just then introduced by the English Liberal leader. He said in reference to some details of the measure:

I should have preferred the restoration of Grattan's Parliament. It would have been more in accord with the sentiment of the Irish people, and sentiment goes a long way in dealing with people like the Irish.

But at the same time I would say that I consider there are practical advantages in a statutory body limited and subordinate to this Imperial Parliament, as it undoubtedly would be, which will render it much more useful and advantageous to the Irish people than Grattan's Parliament [Hear, hear], and that the statutory body which the right honorable gentleman the Prime Minister proposes to constitute is much more likely to be a final settlement than Grattan's Parliament would be. Grattan's Parliament had many disadvantages.

A sentence which is pertinent now is this: "Sentiment goes a long way in dealing with people like the Irish." This was uttered in the tone of a man who was not of the Irish, but who knew their nature intimately. He understands them. He now proposes to appeal to their sentiments—the good and the bad, indiscriminately and unscrupulously—and evidently thinks he will not be disappointed in them. He ignores Irish judgment altogether.

This is demonstrated by the short speech which he addressed to the minority faction of his supporters after the withdrawal of the majority Saturday, as well as in the manifesto against Mr. Gladstone, and by his baiting of his Irish opponents during the last week.

In the 1886 speech he revealed part of his plan of action and made a confession of insincerity and unscrupulousness. "The deserters, knowing we were going to Ireland tomorrow, clamored for the decision today." The "deserters," being in the majority, were entitled to a decision. Mr. Parnell refused to permit one until they took the matter out of his hands. He wanted to put off the decision until next week, so that he and his followers might make a forced march on Ireland, appeal to the "sentiments" of the people, and obtain judgment in his favor. The reference to the "gallant little country" is another of the appeals to the sentiment and not to the judgment of the Irish people.

It is ridiculous in Parnell to claim that he has won through his catchy appeals and "sentimental" tactics. It is as ridiculous as his messages by proxy thanking the American people for their support of him. Mr. Parnell has lost. The judgment of his own people will assert itself. They will agree with Mr. Gladstone that the action taken Saturday has saved home rule. It has kept the English Liberal party pledged to the home rule interest. It has created the nucleus of a new Irish party which will be stronger than any over which Mr. Parnell has presided. Mr. Parnell will not have the opportunity to fill their places. Until sober second thought has reasserted itself, he will not have the opportunity to appeal in a decisive way in behalf of his faction. Then there ought to be no doubt as to what the verdict will be. The Irish constituencies will not reject men like O'Brien, Dillon, Sexton, Healy, or T. P. O'Connor for the Parnell parasites. They will not forget that it was he who recommended O'Shea, the deceived husband as he now claims, to an Irish constituency. His recommendations of some of the factionists who support him are not calculated to inspire future confidence in his selections.

It is idle for Mr. Parnell to say that he made the strong men who are now opposed to him. They made him. They loyally supported him. They effaced themselves frequently so that he might obtain honors which he never really earned. They have braved the pains and penalties of imprisonment. He was sent to jail only once. Then he begged to get out, and going behind the backs of his fellow-prisoners entered into an intrigue through the wretched husband of his paramour for a weak compromise with Mr. Forster which enabled him to obtain liberty. Since his escape from prison on that compromise he has seldom been in Ireland and has left the fighting there to the Dillons, O'Briens, and Healys who now denounce him. If a doubtful constituency were to be wrested from the Tories the men whom he decries now had to do the fighting—Healy in Monaghan and South Derry, O'Brien in South Tyrone, McCarthy in Londonderry, Dillon in North Tyrone, and Sexton in Belfast. He retained the safe constituency of Cork. He would neither risk defeat nor imprisonment.

In the House of Commons, too, since his acquaintance with Mrs. O'Shea, he has left the fighting to his present opponents. All that is good in the Irish Land act is Healy's. Dillon, O'Brien, and T. P. O'Connor have borne the brunt of the parliamentary fight against coercion. To refer to those men now as "deserters" because they refuse to desert the powerful friends of Ireland they have made in England is nonsense. Mr. Parnell relies too much on the false sentimentality of the Irish if he thinks they will take him at his word.

The men he now denounces fought the battles of the Land League. They traveled through Australia and America to replenish its exhausted treasury. Their work brought them no reward. Mr. Parnell has been royally paid for his services. It is certain that these facts and many more equally pertinent to the issue will be presented to the Irish people. If in spite of them they sustain Parnell they will show themselves not worthy of self-government, and it will be better for them perhaps that it shall be postponed until they can take reasonable and logical views of public questions.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS LAW.

If the Supreme Court keeps on nibbling away at the Primary Elections law soon there will be nothing left of it. The decision that there is no provision for the payment of the judges and clerks is followed by one that the Election Commissioners have no control over them and that they cannot be punished summarily by the County Court for a violation of the provisions of the law. There are other cases pending involving other points and the next decision may be that there is no power anywhere to punish an offending officer.

The law provides that a violation by judges and clerks of the requirements of the act shall be a misdemeanor, subjecting them on conviction to a fine or a short term of imprisonment in the jail, or both. But it has been the practice of the County Court to hold offenders guilty of contempt of court, and thus dispose of their cases off-hand. Otherwise it would be necessary to go through the slow processes of an indictment, of interminable continuances, and finally of a mistrial. There can be no question that the swift justice of a contempt proceeding is to be preferred to the dawdling methods of the criminal courts, and that it has terrors only for the guilty.

One of the judges who was fined by the County Court appealed his case, and the Supreme Court has decided that the court which punished him has no jurisdiction. It takes the ground that, as the judges and clerks who act at primary elections are selected by committees of political organizations, neither the Election Commissioners nor the Judge of the County Court has any authority over them, and while judges and clerks acting at regular elections can be punished for contempt of court, the same persons acting at a primary election cannot be.

The claim was made by the counsel for appellant that the entire law was unconstitutional, but the Supreme Court, which is unwilling always to decide more than it is forced to, instead of saying whether the law was good or bad—though that would save time in the long run—confined itself to the one point concerning the contempt of court. Other cases, however, which involve even more directly than this one the constitutionality of the law will come up for decision soon. Then it will be known whether there is any power anywhere to punish a judge or clerk who violates the law, or whether the fact that he is the appointee of a central committee relieves him from all liability, even though he swears when he acts at a primary that he will observe faithfully all the provisions of the law.

It is unfortunate that the Supreme Court could not speak out its whole mind on this matter before the Legislature meets, so that that body may know just what changes it ought to make in the present law. For while the machine politicians are willing that it should be wiped out, the mass of the voters are not of that way of thinking. They believe its results have been excellent and they never will return voluntarily to the old swindling system which left everything in the hands of the Central Committeeman. The law has done so much good that its principle must be a sound one. The principle being sound it is not likely that it is unconstitutional. All that will be necessary for the General Assembly to do, therefore, will be to remedy the defects of the present law if it can find out from the Supreme Court what they are.

SOME CAUSES OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

The recent forgeries by John R. Baker Jr. of Westchester, Pa., amounting to a round million dollars, have moved the Philadelphia *Times* to collect the amounts stolen during the last five years by embezzlers and forgers in that city. The record shows a total of $4,897,000 stolen by twenty-one persons, nine of whom represent over $100,000 each. Some of the small thieves have been convicted and sent to prison, but all the large ones have escaped punishment.

The record of embezzlement in the whole country is fully as discouraging as that in Philadelphia. When the treaty of extradition with Great Britain was concluded it was thought that by shutting up the Canadian harbors of refuge and confronting those who were moved to steal with the vision of wide-open penitentiary doors they would become discouraged and refrain from embezzling the money of others. The record of the year, however, does not favor this supposition. The stealings of 1890 as compared with those of 1889 do not indicate that the ratification of the treaty of extradition has had any special effect. Last year the embezzlements amounted to about $8,500,000. This year they have thus far reached over $7,000,000, and this without counting small thefts and fraudulent failures, which involve large amounts and are quite as damaging to personal honor and the confidence of the business community as out and out defalcations. To keep a record of all the little violations of trust is manifestly impossible, but such a record, if it could be made, would show undoubtedly that nearly ten millions of dollars have been stolen this year.

The causes of this official dishonesty lie upon the surface. Some of the doors of safety have been closed, but not all. There is no further immunity in the Northern asylums, but the Southern are still open and inviting the thieves. It is easy to get to South America, though a longer route than the old one to Canada. In the present state of good feeling with the South America Republics, and taking advantage of the new movements for a community of interests, why should we not have reciprocity in rascals, especially with Brazil, which is now the favorite refuge of the American defaulters? If the doors in all directions were shut against them it undoubtedly would tend to diminish the volume of stealings. But more than this must be done. The chief fault lies at our own doors. It is the knowledge that the theft of a large sum in the majority of cases will invite compromise and shield the thief from the penalty of the law that tempts men to steal and multiplies the number of the dishonest. If there were the same surety that the man who steals a million dollars would be punished as there is in the case of a man who steals a thousand there would be more hope in the situation. A low tone of public honor, combined with a still lower tone of justice in the courts, is more responsible for these domestic crimes even than foreign possibilities of escape.

CASH AND COLLATERAL.

The present coin and currency circulation of the United States is about $1,500,000,000, or nearly $25 per capita. It is an average of fully $120 for each family of five persons, which is much more than the average citizen would deem it either prudent, or convenient to carry about in his pocket or hoard at home. For those who own less than the amount stated others have a corresponding excess. With the exception of a small quantity foolishly hoarded privately in the cities, and perhaps a larger aggregate held personally in the country in scattered lots at distances of several miles from interior banks, the whole of the money is either practically in circulation or on deposit in places where it awaits the call of those who want to borrow it and can furnish sufficient security for its return as agreed upon. The merchant, whether wholesale or retail, puts in the bank each day the whole of his surplus receipts, the manufacturer makes a like disposition whenever he receives payment on sales, and the prudent clerk and mechanic follow the same rule at pay-day. None of these people want to hold money in hand or in pocket, except in small amounts. They prefer to put the rest in the bank, where it is made to earn interest by being loaned out to those who want it for the purpose of making payments on indebtedness. It quickly finds its way back there to be used in like manner over and over again in the channels of business or speculation.

No banker wants to hold more money than is consistent with the maintenance of a legal or prudent reserve. The more he has loaned out the more is drawing interest and making profit for the shareholders of the bank. Unnecessarily idle money means a relative loss of income. Hence it is to his interest to have the cash actively employed, and for this reason under normal conditions in the money market no difficulty is experienced in borrowing, provided the person wanting it can give satisfactory assurance of its return. In times of stringency, such as those experienced the last few weeks, the prudent banker makes a distinction. He draws the line between those who want funds to be employed in purely speculative movements and those who wish them for legitimate business purposes. The latter seldom experience any trouble in obtaining all they are entitled to ask, and the former but seldom. Practically there is no difficulty, unless the borrower wishes for more money than it is considered safe to lend on the security offered, and in this lies the mainspring of financial stringency. People who are only part owners of property bought at high prices are offered reduced advances on it when the price declines. It is reduced borrowing power that makes them feel poor.

It is easy to see that this law must obtain in business and banking transactions whether money be abundant or scarce. The more there is of it the less is its buying power, the same rule governing in money as in the case of corn, which last winter sold at about half its present value in this market, and advanced only after the surplus had been well worked down. It would not matter whether the 25 cent piece were called a dollar or the peck a bushel measure, the buying power of money is in each case determined by its abundance in proportion to that of the article desired to be purchased with it, and any change in this proportion must cause fluctuations in price which if in the downward direction must diminish the borrowing as well as the selling value of the article. Money may be so plentiful that the vaults of the banks are loaded full with it, but it is unattainable by the one who has no property to sell or to put in pledge, unless in periods of wildcat excitement leading to inflation, and then the bursting of the bubble soon leaves the people much worse off than before. If more money be paid for either real or personal property than it is worth, or loaned on it, somebody must be the loser, and the same result substantially will follow whether the inflation be one of confidence or currency.

GRAIN "GAMBLING."

It is alleged by some of the men who are posing as friends of the farmers that if what they call gambling in produce could be suppressed a most important advantage would be gained in the direction of steadying prices. They say it is the rush and pressure of gambling offers to buy or sell in the speculative markets that cause the greater part of the fluctuations reported, and that changes in actual crop conditions would not so much affect the range of quotations if the other element were done away with.

Unfortunately, the facts do not bear out the theory. It is well known that, while the Chicago Board of Trade was established in 1848, it was little more than a nominal organization previous to the war. It was more of a deliberative than a trading body, and the "option" was a rarity. Speculation in grain and other produce sprung into life in Chicago as a consequence of the changes in quoted values on a currency basis due to the fluctuations in the premium on gold and because of expected war legislation that would directly affect prices. Before that time the farmer offered his property to the merchant in this city, and the price to be paid for any particular parcel of grain was generally determined "over the pile." Yet the commercial reports published by the *Democratic Press*, which merged into THE TRIBUNE in 1858, show that the average paid for spring wheat in this city was about 43½ cents per bushel for 1852, for the next year 74 cents, and that in 1855 it was $1.36, the average price for the latter twelve months being fully three times that of three years previously. From that high altitude it fell to 93 cents in 1857, to 71 cents in 1858, and 73½ in 1861. It was only about 3 cents higher than that for the whole of 1862, and then began the speculative rise which carried the annual average up to $2 for 1867, the latter being equal to scarcely $1.45 in gold.

The price fluctuations on a specie basis have not taken so wide a range in the nearly thirty years that have elapsed since the close of 1861 as those of the ten years previous, neither has the amount obtainable by the farmer sunk to the low-water mark of 1852. The record is thus in flat contradiction to the plea that speculation in wheat has injured the farmer. But it would not be difficult to show that the grain grading methods and warehousing regulations introduced to meet the requirements of the speculative trade had a great deal to do with the systematizing of the business which alone rendered it possible to find a big foreign market for the surplus and thus lessen the effects of a home glut in forcing the farmer to take less than 40 cents for his wheat, as was the case with a large proportion of that marketed in 1852, the 43½ above given being the average for the whole twelve months. What some of the friends of the farmers are pleased to call gambling in wheat on the board is not an unmixed blessing. It has its attendant evils, and occasionally these have been crying ones. But on the whole it has done vastly more good than harm for the agriculturist in opening up foreign markets, furnishing a price record for the governing of transactions at country points, and offering a big accumulation of capital to take care of the surplus at the times when it would otherwise weigh most heavily on the hands of the producer. The man who inveighs against the Board of Trade of this or other cities as one of the worst enemies of the farmer simply proves by his utterances that he does not understand what he is talking about. If his charges were directed against the bucket shop, which is nothing else than a betting place, and in its palmiest days drew most of its "business" from the rural portion of the community, he would be aiming nearer the mark. It cannot be successfully denied that the bucket shop has been the farmer's greatest foe, or that but for support from the country districts it would never have been able to make a profit by taking bets on the fluctuations in the prices of grain.

IF Uncle Sam fails to come down handsomely in due time for a new public building in Chicago the old one will probably attend to that matter itself.

O, CHARITY, what crimes against the helpless oyster are committed in thy name!

THE eyes of 1,400,000,000 people, and especially those belonging to the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, are on Jackson Park. The ground must be broken at once.

HUMAN brutes that whip their wives have found their Nemesis at last. His name is La Buy. He runs a justice mill in this city. A man named Korwin was brought before him last Saturday charged with having beaten and pounded his wife into insensibility. The charge was proved and this most upright magistrate, this stern avenger of the wrongs of woman, this bulwark of society, this ornament to the woolsack, fined him $25. He might have punished him with a reprimand. He might have fined him $3 and costs. He might even have condemned him to a day in jail. But these sentences would not have carried dismay into the ranks of wife-beaters. It was necessary to make a frightful example of some one in order that it should be understood clearly that no man in Chicago can club his wife without being adequately punished, and Justice La Buy rose to the occasion. Paralyzing as this sentence was, can any one say it was too severe? We trow not. The misdemeanor of hammering one's wife into unconsciousness, to call it by no harsher name, must be dealt with sternly. It must be discouraged. Men must understand that this sort of thing will not do. If a fine of $25 will not deter them from committing the offense we have not the slightest doubt that Justice La Buy will inflict a fine of $30 or even $35 if the offender is a person of great wealth. Let the people hold up the hands of Justice La Buy. He is the coming jurist. Coming, did we say? He is here. Gaze on him in silent awe.

AN in-door base-ball game has at least one claim to public favor. It isn't a professional six-days' go-as-you-please walking match.

THE Boston homeopathists are in favor of executing criminals by the use of chloroform, which method they consider less barbarous than hanging and less clumsy than killing by means of electricity. The idea has many points to commend it, but these doctors must remember that the dose, to be effectual, will have to be an allopathic one.

THE financial outlook in Sunny Italy, let us hope, is not such as to cause any apprehensions of absolute penury among the people. It is distressing to think of Sig. Tamagno being driven to the necessity of cutting down his personal expenses to a still lower notch.

THE suggestion has been made that a regiment of amateur photographers armed with cameras be sent against the Indians. There is a cool ferocity about this proposition that could only have emanated from some soul utterly destitute of the finer feelings of humanity.

POLITICS may be closed to Mr. Parnell, but the stage is open to him.

THE jury last Friday indicted a pretty Big Four.

PERSONALS.

Count Tolstoi is described as wearing usually such coarse clothing as is worn by the poor classes. His shirt is worn outside of his trousers, in the fashion of the moujik, and is gathered in at the waist by a leather belt.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, wife of the Standard Oil millionaire, is one of the most modest and unpretentious of women. She is her own housekeeper, and she keeps a set of books in which she accounts for every cent spent on the household.

The Duke of Veraqua, known throughout Spain as a breeder of the best fighting bulls, and the last surviving lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, is very ill in Madrid, and will hardly live, it is thought, to see the Columbian Quadro-Centennial celebration.

Zola's threatened blindness is the talk of Paris. He has long been afflicted with kidney trouble, and overwork combined with his malady has precipitated this affliction. He may recover as Sir John Millais recovered the other day, suddenly, but it is by no means certain.

The only authentic portrait of Cleopatra that is known to archæologists is a bust which appears on a series of coins. It is on the reverse, and bears the inscription in Greek, "Queen Cleopatra, the Divine, the Younger," while on the obverse is a portrait of "Antony, Dictator for the Third Time, Triumvir."

Hannibal Hamlin's extreme age has but slightly bent his tall form, and he still walks down the street with a swinging stride. He is usually attired in the old black swallowtail of ante-bellum style, and he has never discarded the stock and dicky of the old-time statesman. His hat is the regulation silk article.

Mr. Blaine is a great student of Napoleon Bonaparte. He has in his house in Washington a number of excellent engravings and etchings of the Corsican in the various stages of his meteoric career. His picture of Napoleon as the youthful, alert, tigerish commander of the army of Italy is an interesting study, and it is one that Mr. Blaine delights in showing his visitors.

The Marquise d'Algeri, who is becoming famous in Europe for her beauty and wit, is known to the American public as Blanche Roosevelt. Fifteen years ago she was a choir singer in Chicago. She had an opportunity of finishing her musical education abroad, and while on the Continent developed an astonishing faculty for languages and literature. Her husband is the son of the Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraph.

The 1st of January Cassell & Co. will publish the "Life of John Boyle O'Reilly," the well-known and beloved editor and poet. The work is from the pen of James Jeffrey Roche, who was associated with Mr. O'Reilly in the editorship of the Boston *Pilot*. The book, in addition to the biography, will contain all the poems and noted speeches of the gifted son of Ireland. These have been edited and selected by the widow, Mrs. Mary O'Reilly. The work will be beautifully illustrated.

Miss Kate Drexel of Philadelphia, now "Sister Katrina," of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, will be a resident of Washington the greater part of next year, informing herself regarding the education of the Indians and colored people, while her institution for training missionaries to labor among these people is in process of erection at Andohesia, near Philadelphia. She will also build a school for colored children near Washington. Miss Drexel has already spent at least $600,000 for the work among the Indians.

The Prince of Naples, who has just come of age, is a very high-principled young man with a rigid regard for truth and duty. He has even refused to write an account of his recent travels because etiquette and political considerations forbade him to tell the whole truth at every point of his journey. Though reserved and somewhat shy in public he is frank and merry in private life. Devoted to all studies, he is especially fond of history and geography and possesses a remarkable knowledge of the most minute details of Italian history.

In the new biography of R. H. Dana Jr. (the Dana of "Two Years Before the Mast" fame) there is preserved one item from his journal describing his meeting with Dickens when the novelist first visited the United States. "Disappointed in Dickens' appearance," he writes; "he is of the middle height (under, if anything), with a large, expressive eye, regular nose, matted, curling, wet-looking, black hair, a dissipated-looking mouth with a vulgar draw to it, a muddy-shoe complexion, stubby fingers, and a hand by no means patrician, a hearty, off-hand manner far from well-bred, and a rapid, dashing way of talking. . . . You admire him, and there is a fascination about him which keeps your eyes on him, yet you cannot get rid of the impression that he is a low-bred man."

CURRENT NOTES.

The dressmaker sees a good deal of the seamy side of life.—*St. Joseph News.*

Santa Claus is getting ready to go into the children's hosiery business.—*Washington Star.*

The best way to tell a canvasback duck from a redhead is to look at the bill.—*Boston Herald.*

Whether crowding the cars is right or not, a great many people stand up for it.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The man who doesn't think his baby is the prize baby hasn't got any baby.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Some men are so stingy they expect you to pay rent on the place you occupy in their esteem. —*Bangor News.*

The laziest boy in school is always closest to the head of the procession when the circus is in town.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Snooper—"Have you seen Staggers in full regalia?" Simeral—"O, yes, and I've often seen him full without his regalia."—*West Shore.*

"They say Dr. Koch's lymph is dutiable under the McKinley bill. Now why should it be?" "It interferes with home consumption."—*New York Sun.*

"Pork was held in high favor before the flood." "How do you know?" "Eve was a spare rib and Noah named one of his kids Ham."—*New York Herald.*

Peeler (before doors of wrecked bank)—"What are you loafers collecting here for?" The Peeled (in chorus)—"Because we can't collect inside."—*New York Sun.*

"If you can't afford fancy penwipers stick your pens into a raw potato," says a writer who is evidently uninformed on the price of potatoes this winter.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Mother, exhibiting a Christmas illustrated paper—"Look, Jimmy, at this picture. Isn't it sweet?" Jimmy—"Yep! But where's the soap advertisement on it?"—*Boston Traveller.*

"Your son has joined the Four Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, I hear." "Yes." "Is he likely to make a good soldier?" "Yes, indeed. John is a fighter. Not afraid of anybody. Why, he knocked his Captain down the other night for reprimanding him."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Pater (severely)—"My son, this is a disgraceful condition of affairs. This report says you are the last boy in a class of twenty-two." Henry—"It might have been worse, father." Pater—"I can't see how." Henry—"There might have been more boys in the class."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Tax on Plushes That Will Please the Ladies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[To the Editor of the New York Herald.]—I desire to call your attention to a glaring instance of the injustice of the McKinley Tariff bill. A French mohair plush costing, say, 110 francs ($22) per piece of 36 metres (or 40 yards), and weighing 28 pounds, now pays a duty of 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem. See the result:

One hundred and ten francs ($22)—60 per cent	$13.20
Twenty-eight pounds at 49½ cents	13.86
Total duty on a piece of plush costing $22	$27.06

Equal to about 125 per cent.

Low grades of mohair plushes, which under the old tariff paid 18 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, now pay 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem.

For whose benefit is this? THOMAS HOPE.

Not less than a million women buy plushes. How this tax almost doubling their cost will enthuse them at the election next fall to rally their husbands to vote for the retention of the McKinley act!

Quay Is Still Talking.

Senator Quay is talking, and with considerable emphasis, to some of his Republican friends. I have it from a good source tonight that in conversation with a well-known Republican he said in substance: "I am now, as I have always been, against the force bill. It's bad politics, and if passed would defeat any party passing it. I am satisfied that if the bill should become a law in the present Congress we would lose New York in '92 by fifty if not one hundred thousand majority. The bill is not only a bad political measure, but to a large extent financially bad. There are hundreds of millions of dollars invested by New York and the North in Southern interests. There is no good business man that does not know that the passage of such a bill would prove disastrous to the business interests of not only the South but the entire country. The elections last month have only strengthened me in my opinion that the force bill should not be passed."—*Washington Special to Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The McKinley Bill Causing Prices to Go Up.

We observe fresh instances of the manner in which the talk of increased prices has ceased since the election, as the high-tax journals say. Here is a circular from a New York firm—one of the best known in its trade—dated Nov. 24:

We are compelled to withdraw all former figures on enameled, ground, and colored glass, and hand you herewith our new price-list, on which the discount is 40 per cent.

We regret to advance prices on these articles, but are compelled to by the enormous increase in duty imposed by the new Tariff bill known as the "McKinley bill."

As an example, the duty on enameled and ground glass is advanced from 45 per cent to 100 per cent, besides obliging us to pay full duty on broken glass. Yours truly,

VAN HORNE, GRIFFEN & CO.

And here is another, in which the sound of the grinding is by no means low:

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1890.—To the Dental Profession: The McKinley bill having raised the duty on plain pin teeth of our manufacture from $17.50 to $52.50 per 1,000, we are unable (for the present) to import any further shipments of these teeth. We cannot, therefore, execute wholesale orders, but will continue to supply the profession at existing retail rates until our present stock is exhausted.

Our pinless teeth we shall have to advance to the following rates: . . .

The duty on dental rubbers has also been advanced, but for the present we shall make no alteration in retail prices.

Many of the profession are fully aware that our London house and all its branches have been liberal buyers of American dental manufactures. And, for reasons that need not be mentioned here, it would have been in the best interests of the profession if the preëxisting high rates of duty had been lowered instead of raised. They will also readily understand in whose interest this increase has been made. Respectfully yours,

CLAUDIUS ASH & SONS, LTD., 30 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A Great Engineering Work in India.

The attention of the engineering world is just now fixed upon the Bombay Presidency, where is being constructed the greatest piece of solid masonry the world has seen in modern times. For years past the water supply of Bombay has depended upon works which have been acknowledged to be defective, and the possibility of a water famine in the great Eastern seaport could not be contemplated with indifference by the Government. Mr. W. Clarke, M. I. C. E., was therefore sent from Calcutta to take steps to avert such a calamity, and Mr. T. Craigie Glover, "the Brassey of India," was consulted, with the result that a huge dam has been designed to inclose the watershed of the valley which drains into the sea south of Bombay. Solely with the aid of native labor Mr. Glover began this gigantic structure, which will be completed in March next. It is two miles long, 118 feet in height, and 103 feet wide at the base. The roadway on the top is to be twenty-four feet in width, and the stone-work will cost half a million sterling. The lake of water which this dam will imprison will be eight square miles in area, so that Bombay need be under no apprehension once the Viceroy has officially declared the sluices open and the pipes of 60 miles long are in working order. Mr. Glover has 12,000 Hindus, all of whom he has trained to this special work, employed on the dam. To his 30 years' labor among the natives is due the fact that there are in India today 500,000 men, all capable stone-masons, carpenters, and navvies, who have been employed on his contracts for great public works. Mr. Glover is a Scotchman, and was recently asked to contest Leith by an influential deputation, but he declined the honor, excusing himself on the score that the crowning work of his life—the Bombay reservoir—was as yet unfinished.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Properties of the Kola Nut.

The wonderful stories that have been told of the properties of the kola nut are more than confirmed by our Consul at Bahia, who has written a special letter to Lord Salisbury on this subject. The West African carriers at that port, who use kola and carry the bean wrapped in banana about their person, are not, physically speaking, superior men to the Brazilian negro; yet the African, through constantly masticating kola, can, we are assured, endure fatigue which no Brazilian traveler can withstand. Where it takes eight Brazilian negroes to carry a load with difficulty four African porters carry it cheerfully, singing and chanting as they trudge along, each with a bit of kola bean in the mouth. As a rule the kola-eating African gangs who labor at the hard task of unloading vessels earn, we are told, twice as much as their competitors. The beans, which are described as unintoxicating and in no way injurious, are said to act as a nutritive and quench thirst, yet they are not strictly a stimulant. The supply of Bahia comes from Lagos. It is best soon after it is gathered, and is sold, according to freshness, at twopence and threepence for each bean. It appears that the attention of the Government of India has already been called to the extraordinary properties of kola nuts, and practical information has been supplied to them from the authorities at Kew.—*St. James' Gazette.*

The Tariff and Carpets.

A carpet manufacturer writes to the *American Wool Reporter* to combat the statement that the recent advance in price of Brussels carpet is due in part to something else than the McKinley duties on wool. "Of course," says this writer, "all of the misfortunes of overproduction, etc., that you mention have befallen the carpet trade, but we consider it a matter of certainty that without the McKinley bill and the heavy increase of cost that it involved *there would have been no advance whatever in carpets.* Some people might have stopped selling at the ruinous prices made in Philadelphia last season, but we considered that there was no chance for any advance *in our Brussels or ingrains* if the McKinley bill did not pass." We trust that Congressman Dingley will call the attention of Editor Dingley to this testimony, so that the latter may take some notice of it in his paper, the Lewiston *Journal.*

The Boston "Transcript" Replies to Hoar.

Senator Hoar says: "There never was a bill formed with more anxious, careful, and conscientious study than the Tariff bill of 1890." To this the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) replies: "What an extraordinary quality of conscience must have inspired a tariff study that could produce so astounding a result as is shown by the following example: A small invoice of merchandise was presented to the Boston Custom-House a few days since for entry, the weight of the same being ten tons, and cost £1,750, or about $8,500. Under the former tariff the sum needed to pay the duties would have been $537.64. The McKinley tariff raises the duty on this kind of material, and the amount demanded for duty and actually paid on the invoice now in question before it could be released from the customs clutches was $2,961.80, nearly 600 per cent advance! Conscientious study, forsooth!"

Bread Before Bullets.

Boston *Globe:* What the Indian situation actually is the American people would much like to find out. But upon the unquestioned statement of Gen. Miles that the Indians were being driven to revolt and rebellion by starvation, we have ventured the suggestion that there are probably two sides to this case.

This matter was brought before the Senate Wednesday, and Mr. Voorhees, taking up Gen. Miles' statement, handled the whole policy of the Government toward the Indians without gloves. His statements were indorsed by Gen. Hawley and other respectable Republicans.

If there are no better grounds for an Indian war than that the Indians are wedged in between starvation and revolt it would seem to be the duty of the Government to give the Indians bread before giving them bullets.

The West's Arch-Enemy.

Sioux City *Journal:* The miserable record of the Democratic party regarding Dakota was only a continuance of a policy of inveterate hostility to the Western Territories and to Western interests generally. It was the same policy which refused admission to any free Western State unless it was balanced off by the admission of a Southern slave State. The Democratic party is a party of the South, always jealous of Western growth, always envious of Western progress, always opposed to the enlargement of Western political power.

A Possible Democratic Victory.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* Here is a specimen of English "as she is wrote" out in the raw, new State of Montana, taken from its Constitution: "No idiot or insane person shall not be entitled to vote at an election in this State." Montana started off as a Republican State, but if this clause remains intact in the Constitution there is no telling how soon it will be flocking with the enemy.

Voters Must Be Protected.

Philadelphia *Press:* The Republican party can stand a temporary reverse, but it could not stand a refusal by a Republican Congress to provide what protection it can for Republican voters at Federal elections.

Political Paradox.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* There is no doubt that one of the causes of the late Democratic defeat in Ohio was the reckless manner in which criminals are set free from the Ohio Penitentiary.



OFF FOR THE BAD LANDS.

HOSTILES AT PINE RIDGE BID THE RESERVATION GOOD-BY.

Horses Pillaged and Horses Stolen—Porcupine, a Cheyenne Chief, Talks About the Trouble—He Details His Experience with the Messiah and Tells Why the Reds Must Dance—He Is Willing to Be Peaceable Provided He Gets Plenty of Rations.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 7.—Reliable information was received here today that the Indians are stealing horses and robbing the houses north of the Cheyenne River. This coincides with the report received here today that the hostiles' camp had broken up and Indians have scattered through the Bad Lands. Scouts were sent out today to ascertain the facts.

WHAT THE CHEYENNES SAY.

A Council at Which Chief Porcupine Tells About the Messiah.

At army headquarters in the Pullman Building, although yesterday was Sunday, Gen. Miles, Col. Corbin, and a number of attachés of headquarters were at their desks early in the day and were busy with correspondence and important matters arising from the Indian excitement in the Northwest.

It will be remembered that Gen. Miles recently made a visit to the several agencies in the Indian country of the Northwest, among which were Standing Rock, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne Agencies, and since that time it has been stated that the Cheyenne Sioux Indians were somewhat discontented, and that they thought Gen. Miles, whom they had regarded as their friend, no longer cared for them; that the white people were under the impression that the General stated at this council that the Indians had no rights on the Tongue River, as it was off their reservation.

Recently Gen. Miles has received from Lieut. Gaston of the Eighth Cavalry a report of the council held with the Cheyennes at the mission on Tongue River, Montana, with reference to these matters, and Lieut. Gaston reports that at this conference there were present Spotted Wolf, Old Crow, White Elk, Badger, Porcupine, and a number of other Cheyenne Sioux, and Fire Crow, an Ogallalla Sioux.

When the conference came together Lieut. Gaston, in a lengthy introductory talk to the Indians through an interpreter, stated the precise position of affairs in their section of the country, and further said that he had learned that the Indians thought Gen. Miles was no longer their friend, and that he had gone away and forgotten them. The Lieutenant assured them that this was not so, and that the General was still their friend, although he had ordered into their posts a number of soldiers, with instructions to remain friends with the Indians and keep them out of trouble, and at the same time the Lieutenant told them that he had left his soldiers behind and had come to the agency unarmed to act as their friend.

Porcupine's Statement.

Porcupine then arose, and, evidently with a conception that he was a most majestic power, said:

I will answer your question and talk a little more. Today I have heard something good. I have been told something I wanted to hear. When Gen. Miles held his council we were downhearted for fear we would be moved, but today I feel better, for I see that they have sent from Washington to find out and I have hope; I don't think you are telling us lies. All who live along the river are cattle-men, and when they meet the Cheyennes and their children we are cursed and they wish the Cheyennes to be far away. We are afraid that those people who are living around here will fight and whip us. I heard about Gen. Miles' council, but I was not here at that time. Gen. Miles, as I understood it, told the Cheyennes he would be their friend until he had white hair, white beard, and was bent double with age. The Cheyennes never lost these words, and we remember that he would love us and help us. We will remember this, and we don't mind the ill-treatment of the cowboys when we have Gen. Miles' words to rely upon.

The country is overcrowded with cattle-men who love their cattle, and when these men treat us in a bad way we are not angry. If Gen. Miles would arrange it so that the cowboys would be moved, then it would be nice and there would be no trouble. The Cheyennes carry no guns, but when the white men go around they carry revolvers. We told Gen. Miles we would give up Tongue River if we got the Little Horn on the Crow reservation. The chiefs were all glad to do this. Today I am very glad about the good news for my home for the future. Today I am very glad, because I was told that those who had houses could not have their land stolen by the whites. When we started to make peaces the white people told us not to, for it is of no use, for we will be sent away. We are in a poor condition.

It is getting cold. The Indians are shivering. They would like to get their blankets now, not next summer. If I talk all I want to it will be morning before I stop, but I will only tell a little (referring to the new God), and I want the soldiers and all of the people to listen well to what I have to say. I went to Washington myself some time back. I saw the Great Father and came back and told my people what I saw. Now I have been away and now I come back and tell you what I saw. When I was in Washington the Great Father told me I must not fight, but must love the people here. Now this same thing has been told me again. I did not see at first, but after being told these things I went around among the people and told them and thought then I would settle down. When Upshaw went away I asked him for a pass, and Upshaw was crazy; he would not give it to me. I was told about this new god by the Arapahoes. It was the Shoshones and Arapahoes that went over to this place and saw this god. They saw a holy man and he talked nice words. The Arapahoes told me that if we would listen to this new god he would take away all the bad things and give us the nice things.

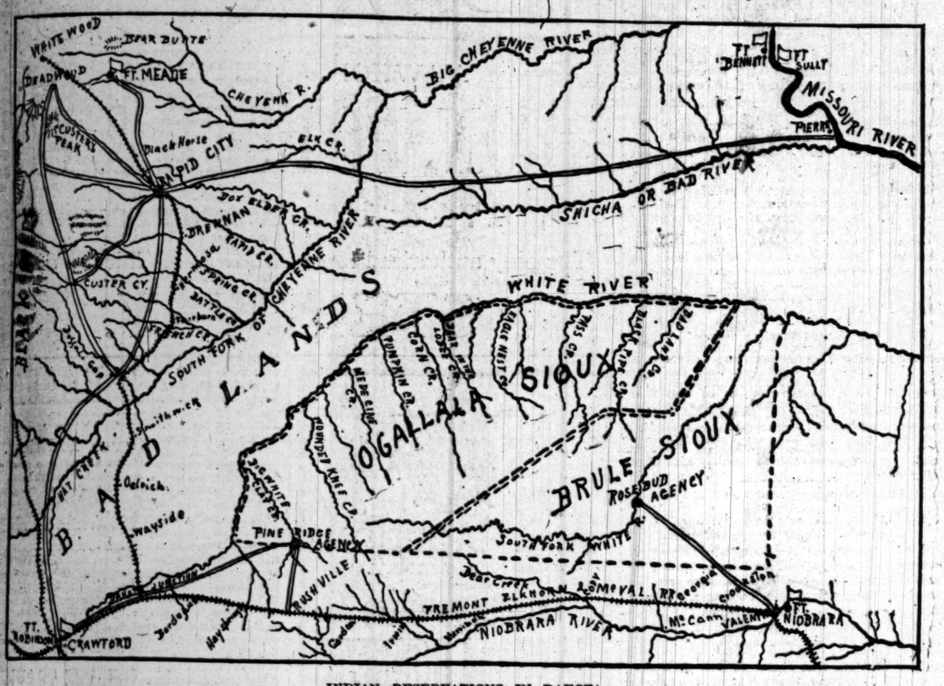
A Visit to the Messiah.

Up to this time I did not see the new god, but now I have traveled and the snow was very deep. If this God tells the Indians not to fight with the whites they will not do so. I went on the train traveling a long distance and now I will tell you what the God said when we got there. I have told the soldiers many times and I don't see why they don't know.

I am going to tell about the dance. When this new God first saw me he called us all to come to him.

He said: "My children, I want you to listen well to it." The God was glad that I came to see him. When the Indians were created they were made bad, but that badness is to be thrown off and they are to be made good. If they listen to him he will change all their condition and make them good. Everything is now very old and there are now very few Indians. Our dances were bad and the God has given us a new dance. We must not get tired dancing. Every one must dance—the young and the old, the men and the women, the boys and the girls. Four nights in succession we must dance and then on the fifth day we must dance when the moon is just round. When we are through dancing we must go to our houses. If we dance this way we will never get tired. If we dance our grandsons will grow nice and we will never get sick or crazy. We cannot quarrel or scold each other. We must not hate each other. We must love all the world. Then the God said, "My children, listen to me well. The one that does not listen to me will die. If the whites or Indians do not listen those will die. That is what he said. If any one asks me I must tell what the God said. I must not tell lies. The lies say not god. The God hears everything that is said about him. If the soldiers won't let us dance we must dance anyhow. We must dance even if the soldiers beat us for it. We must not let the soldiers see the dance. First God made the white man and he was nice; after that God went to Heaven, and after a while came down on earth and talked with the white man. The white man was afraid of him. He saw him and abused the God, and he did not do anything to the white man or get angry, and then they nailed him on a cross and cut him in his heart and abused him. Then the God said he was going up in the Heaven again. All this was concerning the white man. The whites work six days, and on the seventh they must tell about this God. This God said if we live good lives we would not become poor. When this was finished he went up into Heaven. Before he went up into Heaven he said he would come back for the Indians. The Indians must not abuse him when he comes as the whites did. That is what he said. When I came home I was glad and called all the Indians and told them these things. I told them just what I have told here. I told all the Indians that they must listen, the young men and the old men, the young and the old women, all must listen well. Then we danced four nights and the fifth day. We must work if the white man asks us to work. We must say yes and not no. It will please the God if we say yes. He told the Indians that they must not quarrel with the whites or kill them. We must dance. If we do not dance we will get crazy and poor.

Advices from the Indian country in the Northwest were received at army headquarters last night which stated that everything was reported quiet and that there had been no dancing since Wednesday last. At Fort Yates the thermometer registered 10° below zero last night. Full rations have been ordered for the Indians. The Seventh Infantry from Fort Logan, Denver, Colo., was expected to reach Fort Yates last night. The Sixth Cavalry is expected to reach Rapid City today. The First Infantry should be near Rosebud Agency today. There are nearly 6,000 soldiers now in the Northwest Indian country where the excitement exists. Gen. Brooke has under his command at Pine Ridge Agency nearly 1,500 troops and about 700 horses.



INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN DAKOTA.

Gen. Miles said at 10 o'clock last night that he could not say positively whether he should be able to start for the Northwest this evening.

The following special orders have been received at army headquarters from the War Department:

Maj. Gilbert C. Smith of the Quartermaster's Department, Division of Dakota, is ordered to Chicago to report to the commanding General, Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as disbursing officer and assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, relieving Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. McCauley on being relieved by Maj. Smith will be assigned to duty upon the construction of buildings at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. Miller will proceed to Washington to the Quartermaster-General's office for duty there.

SURROUNDING THE SIOUX.

Plans of the War Department for the Indian Campaign.

The accompanying map, just prepared by experts of the War Department, represents the scenes of the Sioux Indian disturbance, and in such a way as to show how well prepared the army is to cope with any outbreak that may occur. It will be of especial interest as Gen. Miles goes to the Northwest to map out the program for military operations in that it shows the routes to be traversed in reaching desirable points of attack or in surrounding the reservations so as to prevent the escape of the various bands to the Bad Lands when the time comes for arresting the chiefs and disarming their followers. What the detailed movements will be can of course only be imagined until Gen. Miles has arrived at Fort Meade and consulted with the other Generals, but with troops located at all the posts designated by the flags and each of the two agencies it can be seen how they can be moved from one point to another or concentrated at a given point. The Standing Rock Agency is not represented here for the reason that these Indians are now believed to be under full control. The limits of the map are confined to those points wherein the situation has been the most threatening. Within the limits of the posts designated there are, or will be when the three regiments of infantry now en route reach their destination, between 8,000 and 9,000 soldiers. These include about 2,200 Indian scouts who have been recently enlisted as one means of reducing the number of hostiles. With this force moved against the 3,500 bucks who, it is estimated, comprise the actual fighting force of the 16,000 Indians (squaws, old men, and children), located in the territory represented, there can be little doubt of the prompt annihilation of all the tribes in case of necessity. The greatest danger to be feared is in any great number of the hostiles getting into the Bad Lands. This would mean a hard and prolonged struggle for the troops, accompanied probably by considerable loss of life, but in the end, of course, defeat for the Indians.

When Gen. Miles gets all of his forces at hand the understanding here is that he will endeavor to so station them as to cut off the retreat of any great number of renegades to these lands. With the number of troops at his command the infantry of course to be mounted as cavalry, he will no doubt be able to do this and when the Indians once find themselves surrounded the work of disarming them will be a simple matter and probably unaccompanied by any actual hostilities or loss of life.

At last accounts the 600 Indians that had come down into the Bad Lands from the Big Cheyenne River Agency had crossed over the White River into the Sioux camps, so there is less alarm felt on their account than formerly, and time is thus gained by the military in getting an advantageous position to prevent retreats to the Bad Lands.

In connection with this map it is important to mention the location of the various regiments. At Fort Meade, which is the point for the most general concentration of troops preliminary to their prompt movement to scenes of threatened trouble, there are, or will be in a day or two, three companies Third Cavalry, five compahies Eighth Infantry, all the Sixth Cavalry from New Mexico, four companies Ninth Cavalry, and a battery of artillery from Fort Leavenworth. At the Pine Ridge Agency there are Company F, First Artillery, eight companies Seventh Cavalry, four companies Ninth Cavalry, and all of the Second Infantry. At the Rosebud Agency are four companies Eight Infantry, three companies Ninth Cavalry. At Forts, Bennett and Randall there is one company each of infantry and at Fort Sully, three companies Twelfth Infantry. At the three large posts, Russell, Mohara, and Robinson to the south, and in easy access to the two agencies are, respectively, the Seventeenth Infantry, two companies Ninth Cavalry, and four companies Eighth Infantry, and three companies Ninth Cavalry, and two of Eighth Infantry. The force at the latter posts will in a few days be further increased by the First Infantry from California, the Fifth from Texas, and the Seventh from Colorado.

It is said that an attempt is likely to be made to drive the thin edge of a socialist wedge into the convention. The officers are reticent as to the nature of the expected onslaught, but it is reported that a New York organization of the Socialist Labor party, which has been refused a charter under the federation, will endeavor to have a representative seated in the convention to advocate its claims.

"The growth of the federation during the last year has been very gratifying," said President Gompers, "and the results attained have been many and important. It has been a year of arduous labor for me, but I look with considerable satisfaction at the result. Trade unions are the natural organizations of wage-workers to secure improvement in the material positions and as the years go by they become more and more important and therefore more and more successful. We have a variety of matters affecting the whole world of labor to come before the convention this week, and in their discussion we shall try to lay aside all personal differences and work for the one great end, the emancipation of labor from the thraldom to which cunning and chicanery have reduced it."

Miss Mary Burk of the Auditing Committee is the only lady delegate attending the convention. She is an earnest and able young lady who is possessed with a sincere desire to benefit the retail clerks by means of organized effort. She has been successful in bringing about early closing in her own town and expects to aid in the organization of a National union of clerks during the present week. A meeting for the purpose has already been called.

The convention will be called on to elect officers of the federation for the ensuing year, those now holding office being as follows: President, Samuel Gompers; First Vice-President, William Martin; Second Vice-President, P. J. McGuire: Secretary, Christopher Evans; Treasurer, Henry Emrich.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

What He Claims for the Trades Unions—Work of the Year.

In his report to be presented at this meeting President Gompers will say among other things:

Fellow Wage-Workers: Pursuant to the requirements of our constitution we meet today again in annual conclave as the representatives of the bona fide labor organizations, the trades unions of this continent. We meet to review the past and to take counsel of and with each other as to the best course to be pursued, not to bolster up or to further the purposes of an individual or a few, but to promote and advance the great cause which engrosses the interests of the whole wage-working class, which seeks to make the destiny of the working men and women brighter and their burdens lighter, and to throw an arm of protection around the young and innocent children.

There are those who failing to comprehend the tendencies of the trades union movement, consider it too slow and conservative. The working people, however, are in too great need of immediate improvement in their condition to forego this in order to devote their entire energies to an end that may be beautiful to contemplate in the distant future. Ira Steward's axiom is that the way out of the wage system is through higher wages, resultant only through shorter hours. In carrying out this plan it is not necessary to engage in controversy with any school of thought on the labor problem, but it is better to concentrate all efforts upon questions on which all are most agreed. The wisdom of this plan has been seen from what has been accomplished during the year in the eight-hour movement. The Executive Council selected the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make the first demand. The results are shown in the following extract from Secretary P. J. McGuire's report to the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in Chicago in August:

"A summary of the situation shows that the trade movement for shorter hours among the carpenters this season has been successful in 137 cities, and it has benefited 46,197 workmen in that trade, and countless others in every branch of the building trades have also been the gainers."

There are few of the trades in which an increase in wages or a reduction in the hours of labor has not been secured. Among iron and steel workers many large concerns have tried the three-shift system with success. While the eight-hour day is not all that the wage-workers will want it is a great step in the right direction.

An Increased Membership.

The wage-workers are coming to realize that the trade union is the best form of organization. During the year 913 local branches of National trade unions have been established, and 276 local unions that have no National union have been chartered.

The membership of all organizations except one has increased from 5 to 75 per cent. The non-increase in the one (the Lasters' Protective Union of America) is attributable to the fact that a disastrous conflagration devastated the center of their industry at Lynn, Mass.

The organization of National unions has been encouraged, and twelve new National and inter-National unions have been added to the list. The charters of some local unions that refused to join their proper National unions have been revoked.

The National organization reported to President Gompers 1,163 strikes of which 969 were successful, ninety-eight were compromised, and seventy-six lost. Many concessions were gained without resort to strikes. A total increase of wages from 7 to 25 per cent is reported in all trades except the silk workers, whose earnings fell off owing to dull trade.

International Labor Congress.

As soon as Congress had fixed upon Chicago for the World's Fair a call was issued for an International Labor Congress to convene here in 1893, and suggested that no other International Congress be held that year. To make such a congress a success great efforts will be needed to secure the coöperation of foreign organizations. The eight-hour law enacted by Congress in 1868 is not yet enforced, it is said, and in some cases it is evaded by letting contracts to private citizens who are not required to enforce the law.

Labor-Day was more generally observed than ever in the States where it is a legal holiday. It is suggested that efforts be made to have the rest of the States enact a similar law.

Of all the ills that mankind suffers from, the unjust and cruel tendencies of modern methods of wealth-producing, the one that seems to me to rise to horrible proportions is that of child labor.

Our centers of industry, with their mills, factories, and workshops, are teeming with young and innocent children, bending their weary forms with long hours of daily drudgery, with pinched and wan cheeks, and emaciated frames, dwarfed both physically and mentally, and frequently driving them to premature decay and death. The innocent smile of youthful happiness is soon transformed into wrinkles and other evidences of early decay. The life's blood of the youth of our land is too frequently sapped at the foundation.

The hope of perpetuity of free institutions is endangered when the rising generation is robbed of the opportunity to enjoy the healthful recreations of the play-ground or the mental improvements of the school-house.

The children of the workers have none to raise a voice in their defense other than the organized wage-workers, and I appeal to you to take such action as will protect them from the contemptible avarice of unscrupulous corporations and employers.

Miscellaneous Recommendations.

The claims of the Sailors' and Firemen's International Union for assistance in securing the passage of a bill now pending before Congress "to regulate the employment of able seamen on board vessels" are presented to the consideration of the convention.

It is urged that the Bureau of Labor Statistics both of the Government and of the States be requested to investigate the influence of labor organizations upon the moral and material welfare of wageworkers.

The Executive Council at the request of the International Typographical Union indorsed the bill pending in Congress for another National Copyright law and insisted that the law shall provide for the protection of compositors and others in the printing trade.

The Australian ballot system is indorsed by President Gompers, who thinks, however, that economic independence is the only absolute safeguard against intimidation. The unselfish work of the organizers in the different districts is recognized as largely responsible for the progress made.

On the subject of trusts Mr. Gompers says:

Recently the movement among the corporate and employing classes to combine has taken more rapid strides than ever before.

We frequently hear of the formation of organizations among them with the avowed purpose of antagonizing and thwarting efforts of the working people. This movement has not only been going on in any one country, but the efforts have been directed to give it an international character. Many an expression have I heard of fear of such a growing power, and it becomes my duty to call attention to the fact that, as wage-workers, we have nothing to fear from such combinations providing we have the intelligence, the energy, and the courage to meet the combinations of our employers with the organizations of labor.

There is no greater power to deal with the exactions or to curb the tendency to injustice of corporations than the well disciplined and prepared grand army of organized labor.

To extend the beneficent influences of organization to the wage-workers throughout the entire length and breadth of our country should be our first purpose, and to ally our forces with those of the organized wage-workers of other countries appeals to our best judgment and deserves our best efforts.

A Plea to Fellow-Workingmen.

The report concludes in these words:

In closing my term of office permit me to assure yor that my every thought and every act has ever been in the direction of that one goal we hold so dear in common. If at any time I have been depressed the nobility of the hopes and aspirations of our great cause has stirred me to energy and action. The misery, the degradation of so many thousands of our fellow human beings, the result of their poverty, cries out and becomes a wail upon the ears of the lovers of mankind, who yearn and struggle year after year in that contest which can know no ending until man's inhumanity to man shall cease, and the injustice, evils, and despair of the people shall live only in history as episodes in the development and the social regeneration of man. As the representatives of the organized workers of our country let us lay aside all personal differences and arise to the dignity and loftiness of the great problem and cause that confront us, and work out the emancipation of labor from the thraldom in which cunning and chicanery have enmeshed us.

CHARGES AGAINST PRISON OFFICIALS.

An Ex-Convict Criticizes the Management at Chester Penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—John W. Parrott, a United States prisoner recently released from confinement at the Chester, Ill., penitentiary, has made some serious charges against the officials of the penitentiary and the Prison Commissioners. He was convicted of murder at Fort Smith, Ark., and sentenced to be hanged, but his sentence was commuted to five years at Chester by President Cleveland. He entered the penitentiary Feb. 28, 1887, and was released under the three-quarter rule for good behavior. He is a cabinetmaker by trade, and declares that much of his time was taken up making presents for Warden Murphy and his deputies, W. C. Dowell and R. E. Mabery, and that in these presents the State's material was frequently used. He made a fine table for Dowell on which two other convicts also worked, and some of the fine wood used in its construction came from the lumber department of the penitentiary. He was given gentle hints, he says, to make fine work-boxes for Commissioners Ike Clements, Brown, and Messick, and one also for Gov. Fifer. The average value of these boxes is $50 each. The State received no return for this work and the prison was called upon liberally for locks, hinges, shellac, fine woods, and other materials. He charges that for repetitions of trivial offenses prisoners are barbarously shackled and concludes by asserting that while the Government pays the State $15 for the outfit to be given to discharged prisoners the total value of such outfit never exceeds $10.

Fought Ninety Rounds.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Although the fight between the lightweights, Tommy White of Chicago and Dan Daly of Bangor, Me., at South Omaha last night lasted ninety rounds it was a tame affair. The contest lasted until after 3 o'clock this morning, but was little more than an exhibition of clever sparring. What little fighting was done was by White, but the other man proved himself a clever dodger, and when at the end of the ninetieth round the referee declared the fight a draw both men were apparently as fresh as when they entered the ring.



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UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 24 WEST Congress-st., Detroit, Mich., Nov. 24, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing all materials and labor and building the masonry of a lock at St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. Jan. 27, 1891, and then publicly opened. Preference will be given to materials of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (import duties included) being equal. Attention is invited to Acts of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1885, and Feb. 23, 1887, vol. 23, page 332, and vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, also to award the contract upon other considerations than the price. For further information apply at this office, or to the United States Engineer office, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. O. M. POE, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

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PACHECO AS A HUNTER.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MINISTER'S EXPERIENCE WITH BEARS.

How He Captured Grizzlies With a Lasso—An Accomplished Horseman and an Expert with the Lariat—Ex-Senator McDonald Thinks Cleveland Will Be Nominated for President—How Applications for Offices Are Disposed Of at the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Last Friday the President sent to the Senate the name of Romualdo Pacheco of California to be Minister of the United States to Central America. I have seen nowhere any special mention of Mr. Pacheco, although only a few years ago he was one of the most picturesque figures at the Capital. For several years he was a member of Congress from California. He is of Spanish-American descent, and speaks naturally the Spanish language with great ease and correctness. He is tall, broad-shouldered, with a figure well rounded approaching stoutness. His hair is still blue-black and falls long and straight upon his neck. The olive tint of his face, the blue blackness of his hair indicate his Spanish origin. His forehead is very high, his eyes intensely black, his nose straight, and his features regular. A black mustache and imperial give a cavalier expression to his clear-lined face. He has the air of a hunter, of a man who lives out of doors. Mr. Pacheco is one of the most accomplished horsemen. He rides in the true Western style, and has a record in his California home unsurpassed by any one in breaking and in riding the most intractable horses. At Washington he was noted for his great dignity and easy charm of manner. He always dressed in black. Upon an occasion of ceremony he had the character and dignity of a Spanish grandee, but among his associates he had the freedom of manner of an educated ranchman. He was seen at his best upon the back of a horse. He had a powerful black which he used to ride every day when it was pleasant, upon the outskirts of Washington. He believed in the unity of the rider and the horse.

Hunting Bears with a Lasso.

In his early days he learned to ride by fulfilling the duties of a vaquero upon his own estate. He learned to handle the lasso with the skill of the most daring and expert cowboys, while his riding was always remarkable for the courage and skillfulness which he displayed. But there are no more remarkable chapters in the career of any man than in the early life of Pacheco. He became such an adept in the use of the lasso that he ventured with his weapon alone to hunt that most savage of beasts, the grizzly bear. The method of hunting was for four riders of equal skill to set out together. When the bear was found it was necessary to begin operations from four different points of attack. Each hunter was charged with the responsibility of lassoing one particular paw of the bear. It was terrifically exciting work. The grizzly bear is capable of bounding at least thirty feet, and, although very clumsy, can run at a speed equal to that of a horse. It was necessary for the four acting together to catch each paw at practically the same time in order to restrain the monster from rushing and destroying one of the riders with a blow. In nearly every instance Pacheco and his three associates would catch their bear, and by holding him at their mercy at the end of taut lariats, after a long struggle tire him out, so that killing him through suffocation from another lasso was very easy to accomplish.

Experience with a Grizzly.

One of the most exciting hunts had by Mr. Pachecho occurred during one summer night off the Californian seacoast where the seals were in the habit of going. The bears came here for the purpose of capturing and feeding upon the seals. Mr. Pacheco and his riders took a station at the top of a high bluff to wait for the return of the huge grizzly that they had seen go down below to feed. He came back about 11 o'clock, and when he was fairly upon the top of the cliff the four lassos whirled and the bear was caught. They were never more successful in a first effort. The four lassos were thrown as if directed by one hand. Each paw was caught, but the bear was greasy from his seal feeding, and one lasso after another slipped off. Of course in such hunting each rider has two or three lariats in reserve. As the lariats slipped off the bear charged. To protect themselves it was necessary to throw new ropes and upon the instant. This fight kept up for nearly an hour, when the bear and his hunters both gave up the contest. He was too slippery to be held, but the persistence of the hunters had so daunted his spirit that he was very glad to run off at the last, when the hunters became convinced that it was a hopeless case. Mr. Pacheco has killed many grizzlies. In one instance he had a very narrow escape. This was when he was riding along upon the banks of a dry bed of a stream. The grizzly he was after was thirty feet below him. As a proof of the wonderful agility of this animal Mr. Pacheco says that this particular bear, without the slightest warning of attack, bounded from the bed of the stream clear and clean to the flank of his horse. It was the sudden bolt of the animal which saved the rider. The other hunters came up in a moment, and in three minutes afterwards the bear that had made such a courageous charge was lying helpless in the nooses of the hunters.

Thinks Cleveland Will Be Renominated.

Ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana, who has returned here for the winter, says that Senator Daniel Voorhees will be returned without any opposition by the Legislature which meets this winter. I asked the Senator who the Indiana Democratic delegates would favor in the next National Convention. He said that there were a great many Democrats in that State who were opposed to Grover Cleveland, but the rank and file of the Democracy of that State favored his renomination, and from what he had heard he had no doubt that Mr. Cleveland would be the nominee of the Democratic party. This remark of Senator McDonald represents fairly the average sentiment among the Democratic politicians of the Capital. They all believe that Cleveland will be renominated, although none of them want him. There is not a Republican at the Capital who does not desire his renomination, as they believe that he will be the easiest candidate to defeat that could by any possibility be set up.

When an applicant sends in a petition to be appointed to any office under the Government his papers go as a general thing first to the White House. They are then referred to the particular department where the appointment is desired. It is customary upon the part of the private secretary of the President to acknowledge the receipt of the papers and to indicate to the applicant that his papers have been so referred for consideration. This acknowledgment is in the form of a general printed circular, which begins by order of the President and ends with the statement that the papers will be filed for consideration. This paper has the stamp upon it of the Executive Mansion, and it is sent out in an envelope marked official business. This empty formula is received by some of the applicants with rapture. They see the envelope marked official business and in the delirium of joy at receiving a communication that begins by order of the President they fancy the paper inclosed a record of their appointment. There is hardly a week passes but what some poor officeseeker calls at the White House with one of these circulars to ask when he shall begin work. Some of these deluded individuals come from a distance at no little expense, and their consequent disappointment when an explanation is made to them is very great.

Why Boughton Lives in London.

Mr. Boughton, the London artist, who sailed for home yesterday, has been in Washington for a short visit. He is too much occupied in London to ever return to America except for a visit. The taking up of actual abode in London was the result of an accident. He left America as a young man to go to Europe to study. After finishing the term of student life he came to London to establish himself for a time. But he met with no success, and as his money was running low he decided to come back to America. He came out of his studio to walk down to Waterloo place to buy his steamer ticket. The route he took brought him along the right hand side of Regent street, coming towards Piccadilly Circus. If he had taken the left hand side he might have become a famous artist in America instead of one of the leading members of the London Artistic Colony. But in this walk he met a friend who had been long absent from London. He stopped him, learned where Boughton was going, and at once persuaded him to make another trial in London. With his aid Boughton soon began to prosper, and in a very short time had made such a success that London became his home.

Benjamin Constant, who is now in Boston engaged in decorative work upon a large order received by him, is another distinguished foreign artist who has great sympathy with this country. Mr. Constant comes here nearly every year to execute orders. Those who have never seen him imagine him to be a much older man than he is. His figure work is so strong, his coloring so brilliant, and his fame so wide that the natural thought is to picture him as a man of very mature years. Mr. Constant has the appearance of not being more than forty-five years of age. He is tall, much taller than the average Frenchman, and has the breadth and stoutness of the Englishman of middle life. He looks more English than French, although he does not speak a word of the language. He is a blonde, his eyes are blue, his nose a pronounced and prominent one, while the lower part of his face is hidden by a drooping mustache and a pointed Van Dyck beard. He wears a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses, which give him more the air of a business-man than of an artist. He was one of the first of the French artists to drop what is known as picturesque dressing, to discard the velvet jacket and the soft hat outside of the studio. He follows exactly the style in dress of the English artists, and they dress with the rigid observance of etiquette displayed by the most devoted followers of society. Mr. Constant himself is fond of going out. In his high hat, his closely-buttoned frock, and his gleaming gold eye-glasses, taken with his rigid punctiliousness of manner, the stranger would never think of him as the original and unconventional painter of the most interesting features of Eastern life. He is a very refined and cultivated man. He believes that no man can succeed in art who is not a wide student of general affairs, and he who lives in the narrow groove of the studio only is bound to do narrow work. Painters more than any one else need breadth, and this breadth only comes through the study of other topics than art and through mingling with the world at large.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

HOW THE MEXICANS GET EVEN.

By Using Uncle Sam they Cheat their Own Government.

J. M. Bennett of Texas, representing a Chicago firm in that State, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

"The Mexicans on the border," said he, "have an ingenious plan for cheating their Government out of postage. In Mexico the rates are high. For instance, it costs ten cents to send a letter from any of the river towns to the City of Mexico, or provinces south of there, and five cents to nearer points. The greasers are not at all lacking in trickery. Instead of paying the high rates of their own Government they simply paddle across the river, buy a two-cent American stamp, and mail their letters to any point in Mexico they please. They take about a dollar's worth of trouble to save a few cents; but then the Government is cheated, and there is some satisfaction in that. The officials have tried to stop the business, but, let me tell you, they couldn't do it. For genuine skin-game tricks, the ordinary greaser lays over any class of people I ever met."

"There is no boom in Northern Minnesota now," said John Hack, a traveler from that State who passed through the city yesterday. "On the contrary, land values are nearly as flat as they were when the 1885 boom collapsed, but then the country is picking up slowly and not nearly so many people are leaving now as did a few years ago. In fact, some of the northern counties increased their population slightly during the last year. Farmers are still in a bad condition financially, but this year they are getting an average of 90 cents for their wheat. As it costs from 45 to 50 cents to raise and market a bushel of wheat there isn't much profit in it under a dollar a bushel. No, the outlook for Minnesota farmers isn't bright. In the towns real estate is picking up slightly. In Crookston, the largest town in Northern Minnesota, I could have sold a lot in the business part of the town in 1884 for $16,000. It wouldn't bring much over $4,000 today. Notwithstanding the depression, the people are hopeful and look for better times.

"The only farmers who have made any money during the last two or three years are the big fellows like Ramsey, a son of the Earl of Dalhousie, the Standard Oil crowd, and a few others. They pay cash for what they buy and can afford to wait for the highest market price for their wheat."

The noted German-American financier, Henry Villard, ex-President of the Northern Pacific railroad, arrived from New York last evening and registered at the Auditorium Hotel, where apartments had been reserved for him. The Michigan Central train which brought him to Chicago was due at 4:50 p. m., but did not get in until after 7 o'clock.

When a TRIBUNE reporter sent up his card at 8:30 Mr. Villard had just come from the dining-room. He was asked for information in regard to the Northern Pacific railroad.

"I do not wish to talk this evening," he replied. "I have come to Chicago to attend the dedication of the Grand Central Depot tomorrow. In the morning I shall have collected my ideas and shall be prepared to express them."

"If you do not care to speak of business affairs, will you say something of your trip abroad?"

"No; I will not be interviewed by a reporter. Reporters are not big enough men to talk with me. I had rather deal with intelligent men. If your editor will write out his questions and send them around by a stenographer I'll dictate my answers to him."

Mr. Villard then intimated that the interview was at an end by turning his back upon the reporter and walking away.

Wellington—Eugene W. Mack, New York; C. H. Rowe, W. H. Rowe, Pittsburg; T. B. Coles, Pittsburg; F. A. Fray, H. W. Balch, New York; J. L. Bordwell, Mount Desert, Me.; M. Newcomb, Bangor, Me.; J. L. Tilly, Arkansas; George W. Fairchild, New York; F. B. Graves, New York; Alfred Clifford, St. Louis; William Edenborn, St. Louis; E. C. Walch, Clinton, Ia.; Thomas Joplin, Cleveland; Philip Stock, St. Louis; C. L. Cutler, Indianapolis.

Auditorium—G. H. Dayton, New York; A. D. Mulford, Minneapolis; James Billings, Duluth; John Churchill, Rochester; G. W. Blair, Boston; W. L. Dandie, A. S. Mason, New York; C. J. Kenne, Helena, Mont.; W. E. Clause, Des Moines; J. W. Myers, Cincinnati; J. A. Atkinson, Kansas City; F. A. Vonfritsch, New Orleans; J. R. Bennett, New York; J. M. Tryon, Toledo; Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.; C. D. McPhea, Denver.

Grand Pacific—F. C. Barlow and wife, Boston; P. A. Alexander, New York; James H. Hinley, Marysville, Mont.; W. W. Swiny, Lead City, S. D.; John B. Sanborn, St. Paul; R. P. Worrall, Toledo; F. A. Babcock, Amesbury, Mass.; Eugene Sutherland, New York; Theodore Wing, Kansas City; William Wild, F. W. Zimmerman, Cincinnati.

Richelieu—John W. Morton, St. Louis; John E. B. Weinbush, London, England; Jenness Miller, New York; J. Joslyn, Jackson, Mich.; George B. Whitney, Cincinnati; P. Anderson, George A. Kessler, New York; Ed. B. Rose, Louisville; Harry Hampton, Denver, Colo.; R. A. Parke, Detroit.

Tremont House—H. M. Choat, Buffalo; N. D. Prentiss, New York; William Redmond, Frank Redmond, New York; F. E. Sheldon, St. Paul; M. C. Helwig, San Francisco; L. E. May, New York; S. S. Hathaway, Massillon, Ohio; J. A. Place and wife, Detroit.

Sherman—David P. Simpson, Woodstock, Vt.; James Billings, Duluth; W. L. Haney, Youngstown, O.

Leland—D. T. Kemp, Buffalo; T. L. Marker, Detroit; C. B. Inigley, Grand Rapids; I. M. Marks, Boston.

SUFFERING AMONG OKLAHOMA SETTLERS

The Government Appropriation to Relieve the Destitution Almost Exhausted.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Oklahoma country is covered with snow from five to twelve inches deep. The demand for aid increases from the poor settlers. Of the $47,000 appropriated by the Government for the benefit of the poor there remains scarcely $15,000. The Committee on Supplies handling this money reached here tonight. The members report that they do not want to say the situation is alarming, but they have by no means enough to supply food and clothing for the poor. Aid must come or the suffering will be intense.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Dec. 7.—The first cold wave of the season struck this vicinity yesterday. The thermometer reached 10° above zero this morning. Much suffering has been occasioned the boomers who surrounded the Cherokee strip awaiting its opening to settlement. Annie Beewitt, daughter of a boomer, died today from exposure.

HOXIE, Kas., Dec. 7.—Representatives of the people of this county (Sheridan) met here today and formed an association to relieve suffering among the farmers who were left destitute by the failure of their crops. Two Methodist preachers were appointed a committee to solicit funds. The suffering from want of food and clothing is not widespread, but several families are in great need.

NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

PROF. SWING HOLDS THAT THE NATION SHOULD MAKE THE READERS.

The Public Schools Can Get Along Without the Bible, but the Present Reader Is Neither Religious Nor Literary—The Corner-Stone of Quinn Chapel Laid—Strong Language from Moody—No Need to Convert the Jews—Other Religious Matters.

Prof. Swing yesterday deplored the elimination of religion from the public schools and the substitution therefor of wit and frivolity. Prof. Swing finds this especially the case in the reading department of the schools.

"It must be reckoned a present loss and a great peril for the future that our public and private schools have from year to year eliminated more and more the religious pages from the readers in the schools," said the speaker. "The State should make its own readers for its public schools and not permit money-seeking men to pander to the materialism of the times. At least some power must come along with the ability to perceive that a fair portion of all literature must be religious. The school readers must be for human beings, and that, too, in their early, flexible years, and to bind up millions of these books with the religious sentiments omitted is to tell great falsehoods to millions of our children."

Prof. Swing illustrated his argument by comparing McGuffey's fifth reader of 1857 with one published today. "Thirty-three years ago," said he, "McGuffey's reader contained 101 pieces in prose and poetry, thirty-three of which were religious. In his sixth reader, published recently, but seventeen of the 138 pieces pertain to religion, wit and humor taking its place. Children laugh more and muse less. This religious sentiment is lessened still further in a recent fifth reader, which has only four religious pieces in 100, and in a popular fourth reader there is not a religious piece. In an elegant fifth reader of a great publishing house of today five out of ninety chapters are granted to religion.

"Thus may be stated mathematically the moral decline of the schoolroom, and it would be difficult to prove that it is not the decline of the moral youth of the age as well. The noblest emotions of the literary men who compile the readers, and of the boards of education which adopt the books, must have been feeble. The excision of religious poetry and prose has perhaps been done by political school boards for the purpose of securing votes from alleged church members who do not believe perhaps in any religious sentiments except their own. But the question is not a church question; it is a literary and a moral one. Millions of children are now passing through a youth from which all the eloquence and mystery of a Deity has been removed.

"The Roman Catholic Church asks to take the children and educate them religiously; and if the Roman Catholic Church could impart simple religion the Nation might ask it to lead the young mind along the divine and flowery path. But the Roman picture is that of churches joined to thrones, and in our Republic the State can have nothing to do with churches.

"Notwithstanding the greatness of the religious sentiment in man it can be fed and educated in the school-room without the Bible ever crossing the threshhold of the school. It need not pass in person there; because its great soul has journeyed outward and now the gems in the book are only a few compared with those that sparkle in the wide world of truth and beauty.

"The Nation should make its own common school readers. Its committee for making such need not be taken from the pulpit; but if only a few Wirts, and Jeffersons, and Clays could be found it would not have to ask the saloons and the illiterate what should be the character of the country's literature.

"Not only are our school readers non-religious but they are not literature. To make a human literature the volume must open to admit a Scipio's dream of Heaven and Addison's picture of Plato. The reading child must laugh with Dickens, love nature with Wordsworth, sing with Burns or Whittier, be scientific with Herschel, romantic with Scott, and beauty-loving with Ruskin. Until many pages all covered with thoughts of man and God shall come into our school books they will be the products of type and ink, but they will not be the literature of mankind."

LAID THE CORNER-STONE.

Impressive Ceremonies Held at the New Quinn Chapel.

The corner-stone of the new Quinn Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street, was laid yesterday.

At 2:30 o'clock the children of the Sunday-school, followed by the ministers and various colored secret societies, including the Grand Lodge of Illinois Masons and the Crespius Attucks Commandry No. 1, Knights of Pythias, proceeded from Central Hall on Twenty-second street to the church. After a chorus by the choir the Rev. G. W. Haines of Bethel Church offered prayer. He was followed by the Rev. L. H. Reynolds, who read a Scripture lesson. An address, outlining the history of the Quinn Chapel congregation, was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. J. T. Jenifer. The Rev. Dr. John M. Brown, one of the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church, then read the Episcopal address. Then followed the Masonic rites, which included the placing of the stone in position.

Among the many articles placed in the corner-stone box were the Bible, copies of the daily papers, coins of the day, and a roll containing the list of contributors.

The church building is to be of stone and brick, gothic design, fronting 75 feet on Wabash avenue and 112 on Twenty-fourth street. The auditorium will, when completed, seat 1,200 people. The total cost will be about $45,000, $10,000 of which has already been raised.

FEARLESS JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Mr. Moody Terms Him the Greatest Preacher That Ever Lived.

John the Baptist was, in the estimation of Evangelist Moody, the greatest preacher who ever lived. He was a fearless man, and his earnest eloquence drew tens of thousands of people away out on the dreary banks of the River Jordan. Any man, the speaker said, ought to be able to get an audience in Chicago or in any large city, but he must be an orator indeed to draw the people out into a wilderness. John wasn't afraid to condemn the evils of the day. Prince, King, and pauper were one to him. The evangelist thought no more of rebuking Herod for consorting with his brother's wife than speaking of the commonest peasant in Judea. Herod was touched by the preacher's zeal and was almost persuaded to repent. Almost was not enough, and the King was lost.

John wasn't afraid of popular opinion, for he called it a generation of vipers. Doubtless there were many like Herod in Judea, and like Herod they clung to their secret sin and went on violating the seventh commandment, preferring that to eternal life. It was the opinion of Mr. Moody that there were at least 300 such sinners is his presence. They were allowing that one sin to stand between them and their souls' salvation. He then urged them to put away their sin and come out for Christ. Herod, Pilate, and King Agrippa were lost because they hesitated. Were the sinners in his audience going to do as the three monarchs did, or would they let some sin, such as Herod's, strong drink or gambling, keep them back?

In his closing prayer Mr. Moody made a special appeal for the hesitating sinners and besought the Almighty to overpower them with his divine spirit.

This week will close the series of meetings at the East Chicago Avenue Church. After the close of the revival he will lecture in the Bible Institute until Dec. 19. During the last fortnight between 400 and 500 people have professed Christ in Mr. Moody's meetings, and he, together with the people who are helping him, feels highly gratified with the result.

No Need to Convert the Jews.

"Talk about converting the Jews! It would be ridiculous if it were not so serious," said the Rev. Dr. Thomas in his sermon at the People's Church yesterday. "The Jews have been taught to worship the true God and to love their neighbor, and what need is there of converting such people? Think of Rabbi Felsenthal, for instance, coming to the mourners' bench in a Methodist revival. There is no sense at all in the talk about converting the Jews, unless conversion to some particular dogma or some particular form of church government is meant. They have all the essentials of the New Testament in the Old. The former is only a broader development of the Old Testament. Christ said he came not to destroy but to fulfill."

Dr. Thomas reviewed briefly the history of the Jewish race from the time of Abraham. Of all the religions that had influenced the world from antiquity the Jewish was the most important. The people of this race were taught to worship one and the only true God, and throughout their history the duty of loving God and one's neighbor is inculcated. Christ taught that on these commandments hung all the law and the prophets. If there was anybody that needed conversion it was the class of people among Christians, or those calling themselves Christians, who sought to keep alive a prejudice against the Jews. Such persons were the legitimate successors of the persecutors of the Jews in all ages. It could not be successfully maintained that Christianity originated independent of Judaism. It was an outgrowth of that ancient religion which antedates Greece and Rome, and is a more complete development of the Old Testament.

Ill-Used People.

The Rev. A. J. Canfield discoursed at St. Paul's on "Ill-Used People." In discussing the question of who were ill-used people Dr. Canfield excluded martyrs, confessors, and heroes canonized. Taking his text from the Gospel of St. Luke, xv., 28-30, he referred to the reformed drunkards, gamblers, and all-around malefactors upon whom maudlin sentimentality thrust the ring and the robe of the prodigal, unheedful of the claims of that elder brother who labored along and vexed not with riotous mirth the drowsy ears of night in far off lands. This brother of the parable and all unto him of kindred and of kind he placed within the circle of ill-used people. Said Dr. Canfield:

"In most cases I hold that ill-usage is nothing more than the rushing in of the great forces of life, when man's carelessness and folly open the way for them; such cases are often the necessary result of the necessary laws of life, whereby the wrong persons insist on getting into the wrong places. At the same time I admit that there are what are called unlucky men—whose cogs never fit the whirling wheels of life. There are men also who reap consequences without having the advantage of the causes that brought them about. As to the question whether ill-usage is on the decline I believe that in every department of life it is."

SAID TO SHOW A SHORTAGE.

The Accounts of the Peoria County Outgoing Sheriff Undergoing Examination.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The accounts of Warren Noell, the outgoing Democratic Sheriff, are now in the hands of a committee of the County Board. It is alleged there is a shortage of $3,000 or $4,000. Col. McClure, Chairman of the board, says a deficiency of about $1,700 has already been discovered. Mr. Noell claims that he will be little, if any, behind when his accounts are straightened out, as he has many credits which were not shown up on the report furnished to the board by his deputy. The ex-Sheriff, who has been nearly blind for the last year, has had to depend altogether on his deputy for a statement of accounts.

The Live Stock Enumeration.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—J. G. McCoy, agent in charge of the live stock enumeration on the range, said today that all the data would probably be collected by the last of this year. The returns so far showed that in the rain regions the cattle lands had decreased and in the rainless regions the sheep boom had driven out cattle to a large extent. While the last census showed over 13,000,000 head of cattle this would possibly not show over 10,000,000, and while it showed 19,000,000 sheep, this census would likely show 28,000,000. The hog ranches had possibly 4,000,000 hogs, while the last census showed double that number.

Stole $2,000 Worth of Tickets.

NORTHERN PACIFIC JUNCTION, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—It was discovered yesterday that Fred C. Cooke, night operator for the Northern Pacific road, had stolen over $2,000 worth of through tickets over the St. Paul and Duluth and Northern Pacific lines, making them out to San Francisco, Portland, and other points and disposing of them to scalpers. When he was arrested Cooke was taken before Judge Stearns, pleaded guilty to forgery, and was sentenced to prison.

Declared the Policy Valid.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Adams, widow of the late Dr. W. H. H. Adams, for many years President of the Illinois Wesleyan University, yesterday recovered judgment against the Mutual Life Reserve Fund Association of New York for $10,260. The defendant resisted the payment of the policy on the ground that the installments due five days before the deceased died were not paid. The court held that the policy was valid.

Brought in a Queer Verdict.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of Sarah E. Dove against the Employés' Liability Insurance Company of Chicago, brought to recover $3,000 on the policy taken out by Engineer Frank Dove, shot by Policeman Linquist last spring, when Dove was supposed to be an escaping burglar, returned a singular compromise verdict, finding for the defendant, and yet declaring Dove innocent of the burglary and the officer not justifiable in shooting him.

Epidemic of Scarlet-Fever.

VANDALIA, Ill. Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Owing to the prevalence of scarlet-fever the city schools have been closed for one week. Three new cases have been reported today. The disease is of mild type, and no deaths have yet resulted from the malady.

Victim of the Jacksonville Collision.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—W. B. Knight of Kansas City, the civil engineer who was one of the unfortunates in the railroad wreck at this place on the morning of the 4th inst., died of his injuries at the city hospital last night.

Suit to Oust a Commissioner.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Suit has been filed in the Circuit Court of this county in behalf of Lewis E. Summers, Democratic County Commissioner-elect, against George W. Bell, the Republican incumbent, to oust Mr. Bell. Judgment is demanded also for $500.

Northwest Notes.

Mrs. Jacob Hess of Fort Wayne, Ind., committed suicide Saturday by taking a dose of poison.

John Payne, a pioneer of Mount Auburn, Ind., committed suicide yesterday by taking poison.

James Ickes, one of the Godfrey Reserve gang of thieves, was captured in Hartford City, Ind., Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Spiritualists and Liberalists of Southern Michigan closed yesterday at Hartford.

The police of Terre Haute are enforcing the Sunday law against saloons. One saloonkeeper was arrested yesterday.

During the last year the sawmills of Clinton, Ia., cut 175,000,000 feet of lumber, 58,000,000 shingles, and 38,000,000 laths.

Gen. George C. Ginty of Chippewa Falls, United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin, is dangerously ill.

Clyde Gordon, a young man of Danville, Ill., fell dead yesterday. He had been riding a bicycle and became overheated.

It is reported that Mr. J. B. Terreff, superintendent of motive power on the Bee line, will be appointed master mechanic of the Chicago and Erie road.

The case of the First National Bank of Grand Haven, Mich., vs. John Forrest, a Cedar Falls (Ia.) miller, for $16,000 on promissory notes issued by Forrest Brothers, was settled for $10,000 paid by defendant Saturday.

NEW MEN FOR THE STRIKERS' PLACES.

The Baltimore and Ohio Switchmen Still Out at Glenwood.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 7.—The trouble with the switchmen in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad yards at Glenwood still remains unsettled. The men resent the imputation that they are on a strike and say they acted only in accordance with the alternative offered by the company. This morning twenty-two men arrived from Martinsburg to take the places of these who have quit. The men were immediately put to work. In the morning two trains were moved over the junction road by the new switchmen and transferred to the Pittsburg and Western without difficulty. The Switchmen's Association No. 62 held a meeting Saturday night, and their deliberations were not concluded until an early hour this morning. The most that could be learned concerning the result arrived at was a decision to appeal to the Grand Lodge for intervention in the settlement of the difficulty. Such an appeal was accordingly made, but it will be two or three days before anything can result from such action. They assert that the through freight men are in sympathy and that a general strike may result.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 7.—The Baltimore and Ohio is making a big effort today to break the freight blockade on the Pittsburg division, and tonight three freight trains were brought in from off the Pittsburg division. A number of engines went out toward Pittsburg to-night, and it is thought that more freight will be moved during the night. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the men here to join in the strike.

KUHNS SHOT TO DEATH.

THE FOSTORIA MURDERER FATALLY WOUNDED BY OFFICERS.

He Receives Three Bullets While Resisting Arrest and Is Now in Jail at Fort Wayne in a Dying Condition—Joliet Workmen Declare the Steel Company Is to Blame for the Recent Accident—Congressman Hansbrough Rebuked—Counterfeiters Captured in Missouri.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Kuhns, the murderer of Marvin William Campau at Fostoria, and who evaded the Ohio officers, arrived here at noon yesterday, and started at once for his home near Churubusco, eighteen miles north of this city. A short distance from town he captured a horse, and arrived at Churubusco at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He spent the time from 3 o'clock until 6 getting drunk with an old comrade, James Mease. About that time the pair encountered Deputy Sheriff Wilkinson and Policeman Kennelly on the street, and they undertook Kuhns' arrest.

Kennelly threw his arm about Kuhns' neck, when Mease opened fire, striking Kennelly twice, once in the face and again in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which is serious. Jackson, a citizen of Churubusco, then disabled Mease with a shot through the thigh. Meantime Kennelly fell to the ground and Kuhns turned and grabbed Wilkinson. The latter knocked Kuhns' revolver out of his hand, and placing his own revolver at Kuhns' back commenced pulling the trigger as fast as it would work. He had but three loads, all of which entered Kuhns' back, one ball entering the lungs. In the scuffle Kuhns slipped out of his overcoat, and, Wilkinson's revolver being empty, he escaped by means of a road cart standing near. He traveled two miles, but could not stand the jolting of the cart on the rough roads, and stopped at the farm-house of Owen Broggs, where Sheriff Viberg found him in bed. Rushing into his bedroom he got the drop on Kuhns. The latter attempted to rise, but seeing that Viberg was determined he gave up, and was disarmed and was lodged in jail at 5 o'clock this morning. This evening he was rapidly growing weaker, and cannot live but a few days at the furthest. He says he is sorry for Kennelly, and hopes he will not die; but he would do the same thing under like circumstances. Kennelly is at St. Joseph's Hospital with slight prospects of recovery. Mease occupies the same cell with Kuhns, and suffers from his wounded leg, but his injuries are not serious.

Kuhns was wanted for the murder of his partner, William Campau, at Fostoria nearly a month ago. The body of an unknown man was found in the outskirts of the town at that time and was kept for a week for identification. Kuhns finally appeared and declared the body to be that of a man whom he had met on the road the day before the murder. He made so many contradictory statements that he was arrested on suspicion, but made his escape during his examination before the Mayor. Officers have been on his trail ever since, but were unable to capture him until yesterday.

THEY BLAME THE ENGINEER.

Joliet Workmen Say the Furnace Collapse Was Caused by Carelessness.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The leg of a man has been found in the mountain of débris at the collapsed blast furnace at the works of the Illinois Steel company, showing that another body is still in the ruins. The funeral of the victims was largely attended today by sympathizing workmen, and expressions of bitter feeling against the company were indulged in. The true cause of the accident, the men say, was the piling of too much weight on the top platform with the bell, the rottenness of the jacket of the furnace, and the weakness caused by the letting of the twenty-one manholes to admit air. One of the injured men, Oriuf Johnson, died today, making the ninth victim of the disaster. The men say if the company does not settle satisfactorily legal proceedings will be started.

The blame is all laid on the lately-appointed chief engineer, Charles Pettigrew.

Blame is also attached to the Coroner's jury for not developing the exact reason for the disaster and letting the responsibility fall where it should. The men say that the company has been warned repeatedly that this furnace was dangerous, especially on the last two occasions when several men were killed by explosions from the rotten, leaking bottom and sides.

PROTEST FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

A Congressman Rebuked for Asking for $500,000 to Assist Destitute Farmers.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Chamber of Commerce and the Business-Men's Association held a joint meeting last night and administered a severe rebuke to Congressman Hansbrough for introducing a resolution in Congress asking for an appropriation of $500,000 for destitute citizens of North Dakota when the six counties of the Red River Valley alone in the State raised during the crop season of 1890 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides other cereals, and have loaned to wheat buyers of Minneapolis and Duluth $400,000 during the last thirty days to tide them over the crisis caused by the stringency in Eastern money markets. These business bodies insist that North Dakota is able to provide for all its needy, and protest against the adoption of the Hansbrough resolution.

THREE COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Government Officers Make a Successful Raid at Newmarket, Mo.

DEARBORN, Mo., Dec. 7.—Special Treasury Agent Maron and Secret Service Officer Treadwell descended upon a den of counterfeiters near Newmarket yesterday and captured Hornbaker, a man named Henley, and a third counterfeiter whose name could not be learned. The officers also confiscated their entire plant, and over $20,000 in spurious money. The counterfeiters have been shipping their goods East for circulation. The officers have been working on the case for over two months.

THEIR COMBINED AGE 171 YEARS.

Marriage of an Old Couple at Pennsboro, W. Va.

PENNSBORO, W. Va., Dec. 7.—A notable wedding was celebrated here today, the combined age of the bride and groom being 171 years. The bride was Mrs. Martha Dickson, aged 80, and the groom Norman Calhoun, aged 91. The wedding was witnessed by a large number of people.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder Superior to every other known Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

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MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL-ESTATE; NO RED tape; no delay. WALTER B. PHISTER, 119 La Salle-st., Room 20.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY in sums to suit. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or suburbs at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 30 Ashland Block.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 111 La Salle-st. Tel. 683.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY at 5 per cent. JAMES LINDEN, 803 Tacoma Building.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CITY MORTGAGES, ground leases (fees), etc., netting 6, 7, 8, and 10 per cent, requiring $2,000 to $60,000. E. Y. LOOMIS, 39 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY and real estate second mortgages. AEPHEUS M. SMITH, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce.

SALE OF JOHNSON COUNTY BONDS. Bonds will be issued by Johnson County, Wyoming, to the amount of about $70,000 for the existing indebtedness of the county, as provided for by the law enacted by the last Legislative Assembly and by the Constitution of the State.
Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 16, 1890, at its office in Buffalo, Wyoming, at which time bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders or their representatives.
Bonds will be issued to the amount of 4 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county, as shown by the last general assessment.
10 per cent of the amount will be paid in ten years from the date of issuance, and 10 per cent annually thereafter until paid, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.
The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the board.
Attest: W. P. KEAYS, County Clerk. H. R. MANN, Chairman.

SAFE INVESTMENT—20 SHARES GOOD BUILDing and loan stock, 3 years old, at its value; also 10 shares 1 year old. Address W 142, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN, REPRESENTATIVE OF A large American firm in Europe, having had several years' experience in the United States, is desirous of acting as general agent in France or the Continent of an American house or insurance company. Best references in America, France, and Germany. Address M. MARTIN, care of The Cook & Son, 1 Place de l'Opera, Paris.

A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE BUSINESS FOR A LADY or gentleman, established 7 years; over $5,000 invested; capital required, from $2,000 to $3,000; profits from $100 to $500 a week; this is no advertising humbug; no brokers need apply. Address V 137, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED MANUFACturing business protected by patents; have good orders on hand; will bear investigation. Parties going to leave. Machinery and stock will invoice $12,000. A good chance for parties meaning business. Address M S 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROUND LEASE (FEE) NETTING 10 per cent; only $7,000 cash required; could negotiate loan for half amount on second mortgage. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW, CLEAN, $3,000 STOCK OF general merchandise. Address CHAS. O. SNYDER, Forest, Ill.

HAVING AN OFFICE IN OF ONE THE BEST locations in New York City, representing a large Eastern manufactory, and more time than required, I would also like the agency as buyer or seller for any responsible Western house not now represented in the East. Address M S 11, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RETIRING OF THE FInancial manager on account of conflicting interests his part or the weole business of office furniture manufacturing will be sold, together with machinery, stock, good-will, and leasehold; $7,000 gives control; factory in Chicago; good styles; established trade. Address W 139, Tribune office.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP FROM THE FAR ORIENT for sale shortly; classic gems; icons of ancient and medieval cults. Address A W 146, Tribune.

PHOTO GALLERY FOR $1,200, COST $3,000, Quincy, Ill. Easy Terms or Trade Chicago Realty. Furniture accessories; 35,000 Registered Negatives. Choice location. WAIDE CO., Muscatine, Ia.

WANTED—AN INTERVIEW WITH GENTLEman willing to invest $1,500 in manufacturing a new article which promises to bring a fortune in a short time; will give a half interest, secure capital, and guarantee salary; no middlemen. Address R 140, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY HAS $1,500 CASH TO invest in established legitimate business; wholesale commission preferred; best of references. Address V 112, Tribune office.

$500 GIVES AN ENERGETIC MAN AN INTERest in an office business that he can make $2,500 a year out of; this is a fine opening worth early investigation. EVERT & ENBODY, 153 Monroe-st., Room 28.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM. front alcove and other rooms with board.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with superior board, for gentlemen; table boarders.

1502 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single room with board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent board.

2248 WABASH-AV.—SECOND FLOOR ALCOVE; also hall room; excellent board.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—ALCOVE; ALSO CONNECTing parlor and bedroom; other rooms, with board.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—A few very pleasant suites, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class table board.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—An entire nicely furnished second story flat with board, being a suite of five rooms; bath, etc.; references.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—DESIRABLE EAST FRONT alcove, adjoins bath; warm and convenient; also pretty double room; with board; references.

376 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, with good board; reasonable.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS WITH EXcellent board in the neighborhood of Chestnut and Dearborn-av. Address W 44, Tribune office.

EXCELLENT TABLE BOARD ON DEARBORN-AV., between Chestnut and Chicago-av. Address W 51, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BOARD RESIDENCE, PARK HOUSE HOTEL, 126 Queen's Gate, London, S. W., lofty, public, and private rooms, billiard-room; cuisine a feature; American ladies and gentlemen visiting London will find in this fashionably situated, handsomely furnished residence every comfort.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, OPPOSITE Rookery Building, 135 Adams-st., new and modern; rooms steam heated; beds have no equal; elevator service; strangers should stop at the Midland; rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 S. CLARK-ST., COR. MONroe; entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $2.50 to $7 weekly.

THE CLARENDON, N. CLARK AND ONTARIOsts.—Excellent accommodations for families and single gentlemen; transient and table board.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—MAN AND WIFE WANT BOARD IN A strictly private family; no other boarders; permanent if suited; fifteen minutes' walk from Board of Trade. Address JOHN SULZER, 228 and 230 5th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriages horses; iron gray and a bay, 15.3 in height, 4 and 5 years old, high action, gentle drivers, single or double; price $375 each; call at stable, rear 351 Chestnut-st., city.

LEVI DOTY'S HUMANE HOME FOR horses, Frankfort Station, Will Co., Ill., 25 miles from Chicago. Satisfaction guaranteed. References: Edwin Lee Brown, President American Humane Association, cor. Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago; Hart & Bros., 153 to 159 Franklin-st.; James Frake, 132 La Salle-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT SPRING BROOK Stock Farm. Address Crossman's Livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car-barns.

HORSES WINTERED AT ITASCA FARM; best accommodations and care at reasonable rates. FRANK A. SMITH, 21, 55 Dearborn-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM; SATISfaction guaranteed or no pay. C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHOICE OF TWO BUSINESS wagons, either suited for grocer, baker, laundry, delivery, or both nearly new; have room for but one wagon. 2113½ Wabash-av.

FINE CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, 377 AND 379 Wabash-av., Birdsell Mfg. Co.

PRIVATE FAMILY BREAKING UP THEIR stable will sell at great sacrifice all contained in it, consisting of one fine coach or coupe horse and one perfect family or business horse; both are superior animals, young, sound, and perfectly gentle; also an elegant coupe rockaway, good make, latest design, fully equal to new; top buggy, ladies' phaeton buggy, set single coupe harness, light double harness, blankets, robes, etc.; each article sold separate; good bargains given to parties who desire them for their own use. Apply barn rear of residence, 2259 Calumet-av.

SLEIGHS—LARGE STOCK ON HAND, ALL styles; will sell below cost; closing out sleigh business; will exchange for buggies. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CALL ON MME. BELL, 94 NORTH CLARK; SHE will tell your future.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

MACHINERY.

ASSORTMENT OF 22 KINDS OF STEAM ENgines and boilers, 2 to 25 horse-power, stationary and marine; own manufacture; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—2D-HAND FREIGHT ELEvator of 3 ton capacity in good order. Address S 156, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

INSURANCE SOLICITORS MAKE MORE MONEY working for us; something new in the West; everybody wants it; investigate. Address W 138, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence. Particulars at 66, 115 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT— 271 W. Jackson, within walking distance of downtown, desirable 10-room frame house; rent $40. J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH; NEW BUILDing, 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av. Apply at building. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st. And store, 540 Wabash-av. Also large barn (24 stalls) in rear.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS; CHOICE, 7-room flats; Calumet-av., near 37th-st.; new, modern, large, light new rooms; rent $30 to $40; convenient to cars. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE 6-ROOM APARTMENT WITH electric light, steam heat, gas, range, etc., in "The Allen," on Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—NEW 8-ROOM CHOICEST PRIVATE flat in Chicago. 2925 Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., first flat.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, COZY, 7-ROOM FLAT; every convenience; good neighborhood; rent cheap. 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, PANTRY, CLOSETS, east, south, and west fronts, good neighborhood, West Side, to party who will buy about $350 good new furniture. Address W 146, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—290 E. HURON-ST., FLAT OF 7 ROOMS and store room, hardwood floors throughout; latest and most modern plumbing; elegantly decorated; contains sideboard, gas-fixtures, lily French ranges, icebox, screens, shades, and stationary laundry tubs; has every known modern improvement, is centrally located, being just east of State-st. and within 10 minutes' walk of the City-Hall. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 E. Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NO. 5524 WHARTON-AV., NEW 4 AND 5 room flats; bath, etc.; near cable cars; rent low to May 1st. H. DALEY, 94 Washington-st. 'Phone 2510.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., THREE CONnecting rooms; also single rooms.

TO RENT—EXTRA FINE ROOMS, WITH ELECtric light, steam heat, etc., in "The Allen," on Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—TWO CONnecting rooms; all improvements; most desirable location in city; permanent arrangements; desirable parties; convenient to I. C. cars. 4458 Berkeley-av., or address W 140, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—240 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT ALcove; clean, hot, convenient, large single room; references.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES 3202, 3206, 3208 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—3506 INDIANA-AV., JUST OFF 35TH-st., a little gem of a store; just the thing for a barber shop; $17.50. SNOW & DICKINSON, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—311 35TH-ST., FINE, LIGHT STORE, 20x60 feet; low rent. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM for $7 a month; hot and cold water, gas, furnace heat, and use of bath, etc. 2252 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 145x70, 145x55, 130x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner, THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT — SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT — FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; power, elevator, excellent light; small rooms in model building, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st. ELI B. FELSENTHAL, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANUfacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR manufacturing. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR manufacturing or wholesale business; elevators, engine, boilers, etc. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — ROOMS AT $15 UPWARDS, WITH power and steam heat, for manufacturing. ALLEN, 103 S. Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS, ATTENTION. HOUSES AND FLATS. We have a list of first-class tenants we can make leases with now for May 1. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SPECIAL CLIENT, a good furnished 6 to 8 room house or flat on North or South Side until June 1st; rent $50 to $75. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT— ON SOUTH SIDE, A warm, pleasantly furnished room for a gentleman of good habits, with city reference. Send price and location to W 144, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE— Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

LOOK, LOOK, YOUNG WOMAN—
$30 CASH WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT.
$15 will furnish your suite rooms.
$10 will buy $100 worth furniture.
$ 5 will buy $50 worth furniture from the
EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO.,
381, 383, AND 385 WEST MADISON-ST.
Free suburban delivery daily.
Lowest price, largest stock, liberal terms.

STOVES—FURNACES—WE WILL SELL UNTIL Dec. 31 heating stoves, cook stoves, ranges, or furnaces at greatly reduced prices. Largest assortment in the city. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., second floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE— Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 389 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEELY SHOE—SPLENDID VALUE—EVERY pair warranted. Ladies' Bright Dongola Button, Common Sense and Opera lasts, A, B, C, D, E widths. PRICE, $2.00. Gentlemen's Fine Calf, Button, Lace, and Congress. PRICE, 3.00. All sizes on hand. Mail orders promptly filled. Open evenings. NEELY BROS., 453 West Madison-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

JOHN DONALDSON, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—Special attention given to opening and closing books; terms moderate. Room 411 Chamber of Commerce.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
Our new warerooms (the most beautiful in the United States) are now open, and a large assortment of
GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY
CHICKERING & SONS, CHASE BROTHERS, MATHUSHEK & SON, AND S. T. GORDON & SON,
is on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and on most liberal terms. New scales, new repeating action, French pitch.
OVER 400 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM.
Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to CHICKERING & SONS' PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte.
An unlimited guarantee with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS. piano.
Reasonable prices; cash or monthly payments.
This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building. FRANK H. KING, Manager.

TO MAKE ROOM
For a full line of the old reliable
KURTZMAN PIANOS
In rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and other fancy cases, we will
CLOSE OUT
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF NEW
BEHNING, KROEGER, AND KNABE
PIANOS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 AND 176 WABASH-AV.
The only authorized representatives in Chicago of the STEINWAY.

DECKER BROTHERS Matchless Pianos. ESTEY Pianos. CAMP & CO. Pianos. ARION Pianos. ESTEY Organs. CAMP & CO. Organs.
WE ARE NOT THE ONLY PEOPLE in the Piano business, but we would briefly say that we are able to furnish a piano for every individual taste and price ranging from $200 to $1,000. We can satisfy the most critical and exacting connoisseur to whom QUALITY is the first consideration, and also guarantee the prices to be as low as possible to do business.
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Pianos to rent. Students' pedal organs to rent. THE ESTEY PHILHARMONIC ORGAN is the grandest reed organ in existence; especially suitable for society halls and churches. Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOMETHING FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT—
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ANTIQUE OAK.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MAHOGANY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN FIGURED ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN POLISHED EBONY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MOTTLED WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ENGLISH OAK.
DECKER BROS. BABY GRAND PIANOS.
DECKER BROS. PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
These pianos are the highest type of the manufacturer's skill, and are the nearest approach to the ideal perfection yet attained by any maker.
Do not decide what piano you will purchase before you have seen and heard the DECKER BROTHERS pianos.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., and 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN. PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN. ORGANS.
Large variety. Special designs For Holidays.
BARGAINS in slightly used PIANOS AND ORGANS. $20 upwards. Cash or easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN, 149 Wabash-av.

$145 BUYS EITHER ONE OF THESE THREE PIANOS—
1 Hazelton,
1 Hallet & Davis,
1 Emerson.
Payments, $7 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

FINE COLBY PIANOS. Their equal not in the market for the money. $275 to $400. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, AYRES & WYGANT CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

WE WILL GIVE THE GREATEST BARgains in pianos and organs the next thirty days ever offered. Cash or on time. Examine our stock before buying. AYRES & WYGANT CO., REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

$65 BUYS A GOOD GILBERT UPRIGHT piano. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., PIANO MANUFACTURERS. HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit. First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates. Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos. Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av. Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
A fine selection now on exhibition at manufacturer's warerooms. Perfect in TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP. Elegant cases in new designs. Sold for cash or monthly payments at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. New upright pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased. B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State-st.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS, 145-147 WABASH-AV.
Why disfigure your parlor with a poor, unknown make when you can buy a beautiful SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANO direct from the builders at manufacturers' prices? No extra charge for pianos bought on time. New pianos to rent. One year's rent allowed at time of purchase.
CHICAGO BRANCH, 145-147 WABASH-AV.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS ARE preferred by leading musicians, purchased by the highest musical authorities; received highest prize above all other manufacturers. Sterling pianos, Steger pianos, fully guaranteed. Big bargains in second-hand Steinway upright pianos.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES;
KNABE, second-hand $150
STEINWAY, second-hand 150
REED & SONS, nearly new 175
Other second-hands from ...... $50 to 100
AYRES & WYGANT CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?
1 Weber, $150. 1 Hazelton, $145.
2 Chickering, $165. 1 Fischer, $175.
1 Bauer, $185. 1 Emerson, $165.
2 Vose & Sons, $160. 1 Hallet & Davis, $185.
Payments, $5 to $10 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$165 BUYS A NEARLY NEW EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF OUR NEW pianos we offer the services of our best professors FREE OF CHARGE; we carry all grades of pianos, $175, the cheapest, up to the Hardman, the best. Several Steinway and Knabe pianos cheap. A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st.

J. O. TWICHELL HAS REMOVED From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av. Briggs Pianos, Hallet & Cumston Pianos. 223 Wabash.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $250 ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $3. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

YOU WOULDN'T GO WITHOUT CLOTHES because you couldn't pay a hundred dollars for a suit or dress. Why go without a piano because you can't pay $700 or $800? We can sell you pianos for from $200 to $300 that are excellent and unexcelled for the money. AYRES & WYGANT CO., REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

2 VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS. Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, $125. AYRES & WYGANT CO., REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

UP ONE FLIGHT—LOW RENT MAKES low prices; a fair upright, $90; others at $100, $125, and up; also a large stock of new Kranich & Bach, Wegman, Krell, Bryant, and others; easy payments; or rent. J. A. BRYANT, 247 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—
What have we to offer this week to the throng of buyers in search of opportunities to invest in safe bargains? Why, first of all, we have a fine 7⅓ octave Fischer upright, in a handsome ebonized case, with the new style hand-engraved panels; quite a work of art in itself.
This instrument is in excellent condition; the action and mechanical parts are but little worn, and as for durability, any one who knows this make can vouch for it in that particular. We will sell it for $225, and on easy monthly payments if desired.
Next we find a Lester upright, largest size, in fine mahogany case, 7⅓ octaves, and containing the modern improvements. This piano is an exceptional chance at $200.
Following this is a Helmund, 7 octave, upright, in rosewood, which we will part with for $125. You must not expect to get a very good upright for this amount, but any good judge of a piano will tell you this Helmund is worth fully the price asked.
Another upright we invite attention to is a Lyon & Healy, 7 octaves, rosewood, in fair condition; price $175.
In square pianos we have a very good Knabe for $275; a Steinway, $275; a Sumner, $125; and a Grovesteen & Truslow, 6¾ octaves, $75.
In new pianos our stock is superb; we have selected the choicest of five famous makes:
KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER.
KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER.
NEW ENGLAND, AND PEASE.
NEW ENGLAND, AND PEASE.
and are showing them in every variety of fancy wood, with beautifully hand-carved panels. We cordially invite inspection, and will take pleasure in furnishing full information.
Pianos tuned, moved, and to hire.
LYON & HEALY, Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts. Factory, Randolph-st. and Ogden-av.

HOLIDAY PIANOS.
We have an unusually choice assortment of HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and the new scale KIMBALL PIANOS in rich casings of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, OAK, MAPLE, and SATINWOOD. These instruments were made especially for the HOLIDAY TRADE during the summer months. TIME PAYMENTS. ONE PRICE TO ALL, and that INVARIABLY THE LOWEST. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Pianos tuned, repaired, and stored.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
50 SECOND-HAND SQUARES.
4 Hallet & Davis..$125 to $175 2 Haines Bros...$100 to $130
3 Steinways...... 110 to 150 2 Chickering.... 110 to 140
2 Knabe.......... 125 to 175 2 Bradbury...... 100 to 125
1 Weber.......... 150 1 Decker Bros..... 120
And many others; prices ranging from $75 to $100. Terms $5 to $10 per month.
12 OLD-STYLE SQUARE PIANOS. Suitable for beginners, from $25 to $75. Terms $3, $4, and $5 per month.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO. Handsome case, $175. Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

NO FANCY PRICES FOR PIANOS AT 223 Wabash-av., J. O. TWICHELL.

HOSPITALS.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

PRIVATE HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1400 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN EASTERN CORRESPONDENT a good, live, well-known partner who can handle and control Chicago property to open a good loan and investment business; must have not less than $50,000 in good, clear property or cash to put in company; can have management of Chicago office. Address PARTNER, P 130, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SELINA NORTON HAS REMOVED HER office to Room 1408 Auditorium Building. Hours from 12 to 4 p. m.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 5 a. m.
SS. Ems, Saturday, Dec. 13, 7 a. m.
SS. Trave, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 9 a. m.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 5 a. m.
SS. Spree, Saturday, Dec. 27, 7 a. m.
SS. Aller, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 9 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 1:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:50 pm	* 9:50 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:30 am
Council Bluffs night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express	* 11:00 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	† 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:20 am	‡ 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 10:30 am	‡ 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:55 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm, † 8:20 am	* 7:00 am, † 8:55 pm
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	* 5:00 pm, *10:45 pm	* 9:50 am, * 7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm, †10:45 pm	* 9:50 am, † 7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	† 8:20 am, * 3:00 pm, * 5:00 pm, *10:45 pm	† 8:55 pm, * 1:55 pm, * 9:50 am, * 7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	* 4:35 pm	*10:15 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—City ticket office, No. 188 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 9:08 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:08 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Local	† 11:40 pm	† 10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	* 4:25 pm	* 10:20 am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st. bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express *	12:30N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim. *	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express *	11:30 pm	7:35 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited *	9:00 pm	7:35 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex. †	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation †	5:00 pm	9:45 am

Daily †Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET Offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:25 pm, * 6:20 pm, §10:20 pm, §11:00 pm	* 6:10 pm, § 8:20 am, § 6:40 am, * 2:40 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:20 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm, §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am, § 9:25 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	† 9:00 am, † 9:00 pm, X 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm, § 8:30 am, X 1:30 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	§ 3:00 pm, § 7:30 pm, §10:30 pm, * 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm, § 9:45 pm, § 6:25 am, §10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am, § 5:00 pm	* 1:50 pm, * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am, §10:00 pm	* 1:30 pm, § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm, *10:00 pm	§10:00 am, * 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am, * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm, *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am, * 4:15 pm	* 2:40 pm, *10:20 am
Rockford and Elgin	*11:30 am	*11:20 am
Rockford via Harvard	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 9:00 am, * 6:00 pm	* 6:25 pm, *10:25 am
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:30 am	*10:15 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:20 pm	* 8:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 5:20 pm	* 9:20 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00am, § 5:30pm, ‡11:00pm	*10:05pm, § 9:20am, § 7:00am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30am, †11:00pm	§ 7:00pm, § 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	1:45pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00pm, * 7:20pm	* 1:15pm, * 4:00pm, *11:00am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:20pm	§ 7:00am
Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30am	§ 7:00am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	§ 6:00pm, §11:10pm	§ 9:30am, ‡ 7:15am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am, †11:10pm	§ 3:15pm, ‡ 7:15am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10pm	‡ 7:15am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 9:10 am	† 6:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	*11:25 am
Kansas and Colorado Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 3:15 am	§ 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	§ 8:40 am	§ 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:20 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	§ 8:40 am	§ 1:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:20 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:20 pm	*10:00 am
Springfield Express	*11:40 pm	a 6:20 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	1:00 pm	1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	11:35 pm	c 6:20 am
Pacific Coast Express	1:00 pm	1:00 pm
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	4:15 pm	10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		7:35 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

Nov. 30, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Day Express	* 9:00 am	† 4:25 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 8:25 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†10:30 am
Night Express	‡ 9:25 pm	‡ 6:40 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 3:10 pm	† 4:25 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	*10:10 pm	* 6:30 am
VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 4:25 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 4:00 pm	† 6:20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	† 7:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday. §Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	† 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:15 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKEFront, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:30 p m	* 5:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:45 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:55 pm	x10:15 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:30 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:30 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	§ 9:30 am	§ 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE			
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	F	† 8:15am
	Penna. Special	P	*10:30am
	Fast Line	F	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited	P	* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express	P	* 8:20pm
	Atlantic Express	F	*11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South		F	* 9:15am, * 8:30pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., F *5:15 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:15 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50 p m	§11:30 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 9:15 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:30 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follow (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 199 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.



SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
Ladies' and Gents'
SILK UMBRELLAS.

WE PLACE ON SALE TODAY
1,000
Black Silk Umbrellas
With Handles of Imported Natural Woods, Silver Deposit and Trimmed, Fancy Horns, also Gold and Silver in latest styles and newest designs,
(AT) $2.85 (EACH).
WORTH FROM $4.50 TO $6.00.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASERS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

A HOLIDAY
DRESS GOODS SALE.

MAIN FLOOR DEPT.

We offer the following lines, and assert with confidence that values are far superior to any found elsewhere:

100 Pcs. 46-inch Wool Henriettas	$1.00 per yd.
75 Pcs. 46-inch Wool Henriettas	75c per yd.
50 Pcs. 48-inch Broadcloths	75c per yd.
150 Pcs. 94-inch Ladies' Cloth	50c per yd.

All our HIGH GRADE IMPORTED PATTERN ROBES reduced to about
ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

ROBES.

100 Silk Embroidered Robes	$ 7.50
75 Silk Embroidered Robes	12.50

BASEMENT DRESS GOODS DEPT.

100 Pcs. 40-inch Striped Cheviots	35c
50 Pcs. 40-inch Striped Tricots	35c
75 Pcs. 34-inch Broadcloths	50c

REMNANTS of Dress Goods at very attractive prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
Holiday Articles.

WE ARE OFFERING AT "REDUCED PRICES" ODD PIECES OF FURNITURE.
REED and RATTAN CHAIRS and ROCKERS,
FANCY ROCKERS,
BRASS BEDS and SCREENS.
BEAUTIFULLY UPHOLSTERED PIECES.
WE SHOW TWO SPECIAL NUMBERS OF UPHOLSTERED ROCKERS AT $6.50 AND $8.00.
NOTE—Pieces selected now will be held for future delivery if so desired.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

A HOLIDAY SALE
—OF—
Foster Lacing Gloves.

Ladies' 7-Hook Real Kid Gloves
Gents' Foster Lacing Gloves . . .
Ladies' 5-Hook Lacing Gloves . .
ALL AT 75c PAIR. Worth up to $1.75

NOTE.—This will probably be the last Special Glove Sale of the year.





CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

"AN IMMENSE SALE"
—OF—
ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS

We open this Monday Morning upwards of 11,200 yards of Double Width
ALL-WOOL DRESS FLANNELS,
OR LADIES' CLOTH,
In all the Leading Solid Colors,
At 25c Per Yd.
Goods always sold at 50c.

ALSO 54-INCH ALL-WOOL
BROADCLOTHS AND TRICOTS,
In all the Leading Solid Colors,
At 50c Per Yd.
Competitors advertise them at 75c and $1.00.

WE ALSO OPEN IN OUR
PRINT DEPT.

	PER YARD.
4 Cases GOOD STANDARD PRINTS . . Reduced from	6c to 3c
5 Cases PRINTED COTTON FLANNEL . Reduced from	10c to 6c
FINE DRESS GINGHAMS . . . . . Reduced from	10c to 5c
BEST QUALITY PRINTED CAMBRICS	8c
Best Quality 32-Inch GERMAN BLUE PRINTS, Gold Seal Cambric, and Persian Victoria Cloth,	12½c

NEW GOODS. NEW DESIGNS.

APPROPRIATE
HOLIDAY
Presents for Gentlemen.
WILSON BROTHERS,
113 AND 115 STATE-ST.,
Show almost every article for Gentlemen's use. The variety of each class is so large as to enable all to make satisfactory selections. Their prices are invariably the lowest.

Silk Suspenders,	Emb. Suspenders,
Silk Mufflers,	Emb. Night Shirts,
Silk Night Shirts,	Initial Handkerchiefs,
Silk Handkerchiefs,	Linen Handkerchiefs,

Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns,

Silk Umbrellas,	Canes,
Turkish Bath Robes,	Silk Hosiery,
Wool Bath Robes,	Silk Pajamas,
Mackintosh Coats,	Neckwear.

INSPECTION INVITED.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

THE LACE DEPARTMENT
Offers at Greatly Reduced Prices:

75 Pieces Black Lace Drapery Net, all Pure Silk, 46 inches wide, at
85c and $1.25 Yard.
Worth up to $2.00.

100 Dozen Black Spanish Guipure Scarfs, 3 yds. long, extra wide,
98c, $1.49, $1.98, $2.25.
Worth up to $4.00.

150 Pieces Colored Striped Grenadine, for evening wear,
65c and $1.00 Yard.
Value to $1.75.

20 Dozen Black Hand-Run Spanish Lace Scarfs,
$3.19 and $5.00.
Value to $8.50.

Ten Dozen Real Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars—slightly soiled—will be sold at *Half Price.*

SEALSKIN
GARMENTS.
Fur Capes, Muffs, Boas, Rugs, Robes, Gloves, Caps, etc.
Everything in Fashionable
FURS
Retailed at lowest net cash wholesale prices.
Cash paid for Raw Furs.
Catalogue free.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
Reliable Furriers,
101 and 103 State-st., Chicago.





MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We are pleased to announce the completion of preparations in our one hundred departments for
The Christmas Season.

The enormous variety of items displayed upon the several floors, all selected with *special reference* to the wants and requirements of buyers of Christmas presents, makes this house the recognized "Holiday Headquarters."

The Basement Salesroom

Is filled with assortments of the less expensive makes of goods adaptable for Holiday presents. The Basement is an "*economical*," "*satisfactory*," and "*trustworthy*" Bargain center.

We desire especially to emphasize the fact that our prices are unquestionably the lowest—the excellence and the reliability of the goods being considered.

Auction Announcements.
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tomorrow at 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS.
MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE!
In addition to our regular line of Seasonable goods we shall sell peremptorily the Entire Stock of a large Dry Goods Retailer. Everything must go, so bargains are assured.

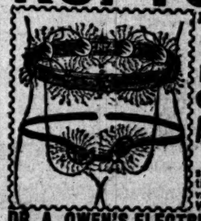
Wednesday, Dec. 10, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.
A Beautiful Line of REGULAR and SEASONABLE GOODS as well as an ABSOLUTELY CLOSING SALE of another
LARGE RETAIL STOCK.
This will be the Buyers' Chance.

Thursday, Dec. 11, 9:30 a. m.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps,
Gents' Furnishings.
One of the great attractions of this sale will be THE CLOSING OUT for account of one of our best manufacturers of an IMMENSE STOCK of
Pants and Overcoats.
Seasonable Goods at your own prices.
IN BASEMENT.
Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods,
China Cups, Saucers, Plates, Fruit Sets, Vases, Plush Albums, Toilet Sets, etc., Majolica and Decorated Ware, Dinner and Chamber Sets.
PROMPTLY AT 11 A. M.,
ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
Figures, Card Receivers, Animals, Busts, Jewel Cases, etc.
500 brls. 14-inch Cone and Dome Shades.

Friday, Dec. 12, 9:30 a. m.,
Job Lots and Bankrupt Stocks of
Miscellaneous DRY GOODS.
PROMPTLY AT 11 O'CLOCK,
From a late wreck,
7 ELEGANT SLEIGHS,
And a lot of Shafts, Cushions, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S
WHITE
BORAX SOAP.
Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.
Ask your Grocer for it.

RUPTURE



INSTANTLY RELIEVED AND PERMANENTLY CURED. A Sure Thing
The best and only scientific and practical Electro-Galvanic Truss in the World.
DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT, with DR. RENO'S PATENT TRUSS.
FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.
Call, or send 6 cents postage for "Treatise on Rupture." Catalogues on Electric Belts, in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian mailed for 6cts postage.
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD ONLY BY
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.,
191-193 State Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Holiday Novelties *Umbrellas. Walking Sticks.*
With a completed stock for the Holiday Season the Umbrella Department begs to direct attention to a special display of Fine Goods. The beautiful collection of Foreign and American Novelties in Walking Sticks and both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Umbrellas will attract unusual attention.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Holiday Sale of Fans.
The Fan Department announces a Special "*Holiday*" Sale, and offers 1,500 Fans—*no two alike*—including Gauze, Crepe, Ostrich Feather, Satin, Spangle, Cock's Feather, and Imported Novelties in Fans at much less than the regular values.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Dress Goods
For the "Holidays."
The Special Sale, advertised last week in the Basement Dress Goods section, will continue through this week. Several additional "*Holiday*" items are included, which on inspection will prove unusual bargains.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Department for Trimmed Millinery (2d Floor) announces a great Clearing Sale previous to January Inventory.
The sale will continue through the month, during which the entire stock *of* Trimmed *Hats, Toques, and Bonnets—including desirable Holiday goods—are offered at* (positively) *One-Half the regular values.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Ladies' "Holiday" Neckwear.
A Special Sale.
In this Department we offer 500 dozen Ladies' and Children's Silk Windsor Ties, regular value 50c and 75c each, at 25c and 35c each.
Children's Pointe d'Gene Collars and Cuffs at about *one-third* the usual value, and a large assortment of Imported Novelties, including Mull De Soie and Pompadour Neckwear at about
Half Their Regular Values.



SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES.
DRINK FERRO MANGANESE "REGENT"
Waters of Excelsior Springs,
MISSOURI.
NATURE'S TONIC. DIURETIC and URIC SOLVENT.
POWERS & HARPER, Agents, 175 KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods. 21 Washington-st. Chicago.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25 or $2.50 for a box of candy. FREIGHT PAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

PART TWO.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1890—TEN PAGES.

GRANGER LAWMAKERS.

THEY PROPOSE TO ENACT SOME RADICAL LEGISLATION.

Kansas Farmers Threaten to Make Things Lively for the Railroads This Winter, Though They Are Not Quite Certain as to What They Want—Business Interests in Nebraska Somewhat Apprehensive of the New Legislature—Plans of the Alliance Men in North and South Dakota.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Much interest is felt in railroad circles concerning the attitude of the coming Legislature towards corporations in general and railroad corporations in particular. In its platform the People's party declared in favor of the election of the Board of Railway Commissioners by the people and giving it authority to enforce its decrees. The Republican platform contained a similar plank, and it is therefore certain that this will be done. The People's party has a clear majority of forty in the Lower House and the Republicans have all but two members in the Senate. On this point the two branches of the State Legislature will agree concerning railway legislation, but a compromise will have to be effected before anything else can be accomplished.

The People's party has no definite idea of the reforms it desires, but it is a unit on the question that something must be done. The leaders of the new movement believe in the absolute control by the Government of all railways, and so far as it is possible they will attempt to have the State take control. There is no doubt that an effort will be made to establish a system of maximum freight rates similar to that in vogue in Iowa. If the Republican Senate will agree to it passenger rates will be reduced to two cents a mile. The People's party will prefer to have the Legislature take control, wresting from the Railroad Commissioners the power to establish rates. The sole duty of the Railway Commissioners will be to see that the legislative enactments are enforced. Great complaint has been made because connecting lines have charged the local rate instead of accepting their proportion of a through rate and the farmers will attempt to regulate this along with other matters.

There is but little danger that the Legislature will take as radical steps as were taken in Iowa for several reasons. Even if the Senate should agree to any extreme measures the more conservative of the People's party leaders would fear a test of their crude ideas on the question. The People's party hopes to make a clean sweep of the State in 1892, by which time the sub-alliances will have thoroughly discussed the more important questions and formulated a plan of action. The present Board of Railway Commissioners incurred the enmity of the People's party by refusing to accede to the demands of a petition which was signed by 20,000 farmers asking for a reduction in grain rates to Missouri River points. The petition asked that the sum of the locals to Missouri River points should approximate the through rates. This was done for the purpose of giving the farmers the full advantage of a Kansas City market, making that city a basing point. While the Kansas Legislature cannot compel the railway companies to declare Kansas City a basing point, it can by reducing the rate in this State take a long step toward such action. The railway companies, and especially the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, fought the proposition of the farmers and succeeded in demonstrating to the board that they would be placed at the mercy of lines whose western terminus was at Kansas City. This ruling, more than any other, started the agitation which resulted in the steps taken by the People's party to abolish the board as it now exists.

Increased Taxes on Railroads.

An effort will be made to increase the assessment of the railroad companies for taxation to a figure which will more nearly correspond with their capital stock. The assessed valuation of the 8,000 miles of railway in this State is $57,000,000, while the capital stock of the companies is more than eight times this amount. One of the great war cries of the People's party is "equalize the burdens of taxation." They argue that if the railroads make their rates upon a basis which will permit them to pay dividends on $456,000,000 of stock, to say nothing of the interest on their bonded indebtedness, that there is no reason why their property should not be assessed at one-third of the total capital stock, which is the proportion of the real value at which the property of individuals is usually assessed in Kansas.

The tendency of the Legislature will be to dispense with all unnecessary officials and boards and in this line an effort will be made to not only make the Board of Railroad Commissioners elective officers but to reduce the number to a single Commissioner, who will be vested with no judicial powers, but who will be expected simply to enforce the laws which the Legislature will enact. Many Alliance members claim that the board is a useless and expensive ornament to the machinery of the State and that if it must exist at all it must be at a minimum cost, and this economy they insist can be best practiced by imposing upon one man the duties which now are divided between three.

Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the *Kansas Farmer* and leading candidate for United States Senator, is undoubtedly the best posted man in the State upon the subject of legislation contemplated by the Alliance. His wishes will have great influence with the Legislature, and many of the ideas which he advances will be introduced in the Lower House in the form of bills. To THE TRIBUNE correspondent he said:

"I believe that the railroads of this country should be controlled by the Government. By this I do not mean that the Government should necessarily own them, but that it should have full control of them and that their business should be transacted through a central office from which all tariffs should be issued and where all divisions of through rates should be made. This would greatly simplify the railroad problem and would materially reduce the operating expenses. I would have a Government railroad clearing-house such as Jay Gould has in contemplation, and give it absolute authority in the matter of making rates.

Freights Should Be Carried at Cost.

"The people do not care what railroads now in existence have cost. All that they want to know is how much the actual cost of carrying passengers and hauling freight is. That they are willing to pay and nothing more. If roads already built have cost more than they can be built for now that is the loss of the owners of the road and should not be any excuse for heaping burdens upon the public. I do not expect that the Government will take control of the roads now, but it will have to do it eventually, and before it is done the several States will take decided steps in that direction. Kansas may not be ready to accomplish all of this at the coming session of the Legislature, but she will do something toward it.

"We can make a careful investigation and find exactly what the railroads can afford to haul a ton of freight per mile for, and then fix a maximum rate which they can be permitted to charge. This will make the maximum local rate at a figure which will make the through rate equal to the sum of the basing point locals. Then the railroads can do their manipulating only below this figure. I have no doubt that if the passenger rate were reduced to one cent a mile the income of the roads from the passenger business would be doubled in six months' time.

"So far as the State Board of Railroad Commissioners is concerned there is no reason why one man cannot do all the work that three are employed to do now. The Legislature will make the laws, and all that is required of a Railroad Commissioner is to see that they are vigorously enforced."

The fact of the matter is the People's party leaders feel that some radical legislation is absolutely necessary, but they have no clearly defined ideas as to the exact measures which will be required to bring about the results which they wish to attain. Inasmuch as the Senate is nearly solidly Republican, and as a Republican Governor will have to pass upon all legislation which may be worked through both Houses, it is not probable that any of the startling innovations proposed by the People's party will be brought about.

BUSINESS INTERESTS FRIGHTENED.

Fears Expressed That the Nebraska Legislature Will Make Trouble.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The next Legislature is largely composed of new and untried men, men new in politics, with little or no experience in public life and who were elected on radical platforms. It is difficult to predict what will be done. These new members have a record for honesty and are most of them men of good practical education and are credited with a large share of sense, and it is safe to predict that the business interests of the State will not suffer in their hands, though there is no question but these business interests are frightened at the outlook and are pulling every string in the contested election case to seat Boyd, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is a practical and level-headed Omaha businessman.

The first duty that will confront the Legislature is that of settling the contested election cases, and on this question there is a radical difference of opinion as to the manner of proceeding. Boyd's friends claim that after the organization of the Legislature the first thing to be done will be to canvass the returns, and this, they contend, means to canvass the face of the returns. This will give Boyd a prima-facie right to the office of Governor. They then propose to inaugurate him. In this opinion they are said to be fortified by the counsel of ex-Chief Justice Lake. But it is safe to predict that this advice will not be followed. As the Alliance controls both Houses of the Legislature and has a majority on joint ballot, and as they contend that canvassing the returns and settling the contested election cases mean one and the same thing, it is far more than likely that they will settle that matter first before any of the new officers are seated, and it is also fairly certain that they will find enough evidence to satisfy them that John H. Powers, their candidate for Governor, was elected, and that they will give him a certificate to that effect. The evidence that they are getting would probably not stand in the courts, where strict rules of evidence are enforced, but the evidence will be considered and weighed by this farmer Legislature, which will go into the examination with the firm conviction that Powers has been elected.

In this connection it may not be improper to state that Powers is at work on his inaugural address. What they will do with the contested cases on the other State officers is not so certain, as the majorities are much larger. After this business is out of the way, which is liable to take some time, the Legislature will address itself to the business of the session. This work will very likely be directed by the Executive Committee of the State Farmers' Alliance. This body, together with the State Convention of the Alliance, will probably meet in this city Dec. 16. No call has been announced for this meeting, but it is understood that the members have been notified to that effect. But from conversations and interviews with leading members it is probable that the act creating the State Board of Transportation will be repealed and a joint resolution will be passed submitting an amendment to the Constitution providing that this board be composed of five State officers, though these officers have enough other duties to attend to besides this work.

It is almost certain that a maximum freight-rate bill will be passed. The Farmers' Alliance has contended for this for years and now that they have the power it is probable they will grant their own petition. Petitions are in circulation among the rural communities asking the Legislature to enact a statute conveying the fines and saloon license money into the temporary school fund for general distribution over the State. And as the Constitution provides that these moneys shall belong to the municipalities where they arise this will have to be submitted in the form of an amendment to the Constitution which it is safe to say will not be adopted by the people.

It is doubtless true that there will be some radical legislation on the usury question. At present the legal rate of interest is 7 per cent though 10 may be agreed upon. The legal rate may be reduced on contract, though that part may not be disturbed. But it is safe to say that severe penalties will be provided for the taking of illegal interest, not only in the matter of forfeiting all or a part of the principal or interest, but a criminal action will probably be provided.

It is likely that the State Oil Inspectorship will be abolished; the Nebraska National Guard will doubtless be relegated to the rear; the State Labor Bureau may get an overhauling, and an act will probably be passed prohibiting gambling in futures on grain and other farm products. But the full program will be more apparent after the session of the State Farmers' Alliance, which meets Dec 16, than at present.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS IN POWER.

Public Sentiment Strongly in Favor of "Granger" Legislation.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Some of the leading spirits in the Alliance of this State are moving to have the farmers control the Legislature. They have the strength to do this and can carry out such legislative measures as they desire. The Republican farmers in the Legislature have a clean majority of about twenty. They can control both Houses. The Alliance has no candidate for the United States Senate and would prefer Senator Pierce or Gov. Miller to President Muir. It is in legislation, however, rather than in the election of a Senator that the granger sentiment is to dominate.

It is possible that the farmers will get together on the prohibition question and prevent any change in the laws, although the advocates of high license are in the majority, taking the Legislature as a whole. The Prohibitionists will make their appeal to the farmers to retain the present ironclad prohibitory law.

The principal work to be done by the Legislature this winter relates to revenue, usury, banking, warehousing, and grain transportation. Some of the laws on these subjects are conflicting and in many other respects very unsatisfactory. The responsibility of legislation on the vital questions of the day in this State will rest upon the shoulders of the farmers. It is noteworthy that there are only four lawyers in the entire Legislature. If the farmers show capacity to correct the faults of the warehouse, railroad, and revenue laws they will be able to control the politics of the State for many years to come.

While the Alliance movement in this State was not looked upon as being important compared with that of other States the result in a few of the strongest Republican counties shows unmistakably the drift of sentiment toward what is popularly termed granger legislation. The farmer majority is so strong and the questions to be met so important that they have a golden opportunity to leave the impress of their ideas on the legislation of the State. If a sharp clash comes between the two elements of the Legislature it will serve to organize the farmer vote and make it still more effective in future elections.

ECONOMY THE CRY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

The New Legislature Will Attempt to Curtail the State's Expenses.

YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—A movement is in progress among the members-elect of the Legislature looking to the abolishment of many of the State offices in the interest of economy. The finances of South Dakota are in bad shape. Warrants on the Treasurer remain unpaid and the expense continues greater than the revenue. Independents and Democrats will control the State Legislature, and they propose to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Immigration, Railroad Commissioners, State Veterinary Surgeon, and to cut off the militia appropriation and reduce the legislative expenses from $125,000 to $75,000 for the session.

An effort will also be made to reduce the representation to about 100 members. The Legislature now contains 165 members, a greater number than many of the wealthy States possess.

Missouri School Rules.

Here is a copy of the rules posted up in a Pettis County school-house: "Each pupil is required to make a bow on entering the school-house of morning, and also on leaving the school-room of evening. There shall be no profane language used in school nor on the playground, nor shall there be any pin-sticking, pinchin, scratchin, nor no taggin, nor no uneasy whispering in school. No pupil shall leave the school-house without the permission of teacher. No uneasy movin from seat to seat. No fitin on the road from or to school or no nicknamin. Every pupil over 8 years shall be subject to these rules, and the teacher is to make allowance for all pupils under 8 and enforce rules accordin. If any scholar brakes these rules they shall be punished by switchen."—*St. Joseph News.*

IT'S A DEADLY INVENTION

THE GREAT VALUE OF EMMENSITE IN NAVAL WARFARE.

Dr. Stephen H. Emmens Claims to Have Discovered an Explosive Equal to Dynamite in Its Destructive Powers—It Can Be Fired from Cannon—An Account of the Severe Tests to Which It Has Been Subjected by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Ordnance Bureau of the navy is still experimenting with the high explosive invented by Dr. Stephen H. Emmens and known as emmensite, and it is believed the results thus far obtained indicate that another most important offensive agency will soon be at the disposal of the navy.

The experiments show that the compound, when exploded with a *fulminate detonator*, has about the same explosive force as gun-cotton; that it is *insensible to friction and impact*, and only locally ignited by flame: that it is not affected by great changes in temperature nor injured by freezing nor thawing, and that it loses little of its strength after being repeatedly saturated with water and dried.

A large number of projectiles loaded with it have been fired from powder guns without a single premature explosion or accident of any kind, and the bureau is now making preparations to test it on a larger scale. For this purpose a special gun is to be built at the Washington Ordnance Foundry capable of throwing a projectile containing a bursting charge of 100 pounds of emmensite. This gun is to be of steel, built up much as the regular service rifle, but will not be so long. It will be rather a rifled mortar, longer in the tube, however, than the ordinary type of rifled mortars being built for the army. The tube will be short enough to avoid the danger of premature explosion by excessive heating of the projectile in the bore of the gun, as might result if the long service gun were used, and it will still be long enough to give much greater range, and consequently greater accuracy can be obtained than with the ordinary mortar. As soon as this gun is completed it will be taken to the new proving ground at Indian Head, on the Potomac, and a series of tests will be made to ascertain the exact capabilities of the new explosive and the limitations of its usefulness.

Just what place it is destined to occupy in the armament of war vessels will not be definitely decided until after these experiments, but it is believed that it will be specially useful for vessels that are expected to fight at close quarters, such as the Ammen ram and the torpedo cruisers. The Ordnance Bureau has always held that high explosives in naval operations should be fired from a powder gun, and it is thought the new gun will prove superior to the pneumatic guns with which the gun-cotton cruiser Vesuvius is provided. The gun to be built at the ordnance foundry can be handled just the same as the ordinary service gun in every respect, while the pneumatic guns of the Vesuvius are built into her hull and can only be aimed by maneuvering the vessel, and their range can only be varied by varying the amount of air admitted to fire them.

If this new weapon is successfully developed its effectiveness will be extraordinary. A single shell, containing a hundred pounds of emmensite, dropped on the deck of the largest vessel afloat would probably disable her, and the effect of its explosion against even the thickest armor plate might be very serious.

Dr. Emmens has recently made another invention that may be of great value to the Naval Ordnance Bureau. He has devised a process by which nickel matte can be reduced in a few days, and a quality of nickel produced especially well adapted for making nickel steel. Nickel matte can only be treated by chemical processes, and the method heretofore in use requires months to complete.

Another Account of Emmensite.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Of the making of high explosives and smokeless powders there is no end. These materials are of enormous importance in warfare, and perfection has not yet been reached in them. The secrets, also, of their composition and manufacture are kept as far as possible, and each nation wants its own supply. To the familiar gun cotton, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, and explosive gelatine have been added within a few years several scores of high explosives, either for blasting or military uses, including the chlorates, the picrates, the panclastites, and others, numerous enough to form distinct groups and classes.

Our Navy Department, while keeping a watch upon foreign inventions, has been experimenting with the new explosive of Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, and with results increasing in promise, until now it is believed to merit having a gun, or rather a long mortar, specially built for testing it. As described by Lieut. Southerland of our navy, the emmensite experimented with at the Washington yard during the last year was composed of one pound of the combustible, or nitrated carbolic acid, and one pound each of nitrate of soda and nitrate of ammonia. The first of these three substances was heated in an earthen dish until it became semi-liquid, when the other two were gradually stirred in. Then the paste was taken off of the fire, and, after cooling and hardening, was reduced to a yellow powder by pounding it in a mortar with a pestle, which was a practical test of its safety under concussion.

It was found that on being lighted it burned feebly; while mixed with charcoal and fired from a pistol it gave a sharp report and a very thin whiff of smoke. When a charge of sixty pounds was placed under a raft composed of forty ordinary railroad ties securely bolted together and exploded by means of an electric fuse, pieces of the raft were blown to the height of over 200 feet, and not a single tie was left intact:

Two 7-ounce cartridges, one of dynamite and one of emmensite, were hit by shots from a 32-caliber rifle. The former exploded, but the latter, although broken into two pieces, did not.

Seven-ounce cartridges of emmensite were separately placed against the top, the sides, and the bottom of ⅝-inch iron plates and exploded; in each instance the plate was badly broken.

A cylindrical tin case, about 1¼ inches in diameter and 5 inches long, was filled with emmensite, made as above described in the presence of the witnesses of these tests, and fired from a small gun; it perforated a 2-inch board without exploding.

These were experiments at the Government ordnance yard in the presence of officers appointed to witness them. At the manufactory other experiments have been successfully made. A bullet has been driven through a thin plate of iron from an ordinary pistol with a charge of emmensite, when with a larger charge of gunpowder a similar projectile only dented the iron. Three pounds of emmensite divided up among four holes, each four feet deep, in a rock, tore it to pieces for a long distance. Ensign Brainard of the navy gives an account of experiments witnessed by him at the factory:

Four nine-ounce emmensite cartridges were placed in a cylindrical tin can and the spaces between them were filled with gunpowder, about a pound and a half being used. The powder was exploded with an ordinary blasting time fuse. The cartridges were fractured, but not exploded. Parts of them I gathered, and, being bunched together, they were exploded by a fuse embedded in the emmensite. I believe that only the piece in which the fuse was embedded exploded, and that the two thicknesses of heavy paper between it and the other pieces prevented their explosion.

Ten nine-ounce cartridges, said to contain emmensite, were then placed in a wooden box and the box placed on a bonfire. The emmensite burned, but did not explode. I was told that forty-five pounds of emmensite had dislocated 775 cubic yards of stone weighing about 1,550 tons.

The Snow Squall.

The low sun slants along the southern sky,
And paints the russet meadow lands with gold;
The distant hills in Sabbath stillness lie;
A brooding calm all nature doth enfold.

There's a hurry and a flurry in the air;
The leafless trees wave gaunt, gray arms in fright;
Brown smoke-wreaths seem to hide the hills from sight:
Or is it some storm maiden's flying hair?

A snow-flake falls—another, and now fast
The pigmy hosts come riding on the blast,
"What, ho! we're here!
'Tis winter, clear,'
They cry as they ride past.

With cold, pale glance the sun peeps through the cloud
Upon a world clad all in purest white,
Like a bride bedight
For Love's delight;
Or is it dead summer wrapped in a shroud?
—*Boston Journal.*

TERRIBLE VISITATION OF TYPHOID.

An Autumnal Scourge That Annually Sweeps Through the Land.

It must be admitted that, next to tuberculosis and the professional politician, typhoid fever is the most terrible scourge of civilized mankind. In spite of all that is written, and in spite of all that has been done, this huge specter of disease stalks through the land every autumn and picks out its victims of every age and every rank; the same daily paper brings in news from Scotland of the death of the wife of a prominent politician, and a member of the richest family in the world, of a well-known comedian in London, and of poor Tommy Atkins in an out-of-the-way barrack in Ireland. Why typhoid fever is most prevalent and most fatal in the autumn no man knows; there are, indeed, few things in biological science more mysterious than this preference of infectious diseases for certain seasons of the year. Dr. Bryden, the great Indian sanitarian, compared it to the succession of plants in the different months of the year, and the analogy is probably in its basis sound. Our forefathers gave more attention to this question of seasonal prevalence of disease than we do, but they regarded it from a fatalistic point of view, which would find few sympathizers in the present day. Sanitary science has taught us that theoretically, at least, there is a way of preventing typhoid fever and its cogeners, and sanitary legislation has taught us that where there is a will there is a practical way also. But the increased liability to certain infectious diseases at certain periods is a point worth bearing in mind; for instance, the typhoid fever, which is now producing irremediable gaps in the families of high and low, was probably contracted during the brief summer which came to this country with the last days of August. The moral is almost too trite to enforce: A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Until every man sets his own house in order and insists that all hotelkeepers, lodging-house owners, and restaurateurs take the pains to make the sanitary arrangements of their houses conform to rules of construction so well understood and so often repeated that it would seem that everybody ought to know them by heart, so long shall we hear from time to time, and especially at this season of the year, of fatalities such as that which Wednesday last cast an added gloom on one of the darkest and gloomiest weeks of a gloomy month.—*British Medical Journal.*

PULLING WOOL OVER ITS READERS' EYES.

The Subterfuge of a Newspaper That Certainly Knows Better.

The *American Wool Reporter*, from which we expected better things, said in its issue of Nov. 20:

The hue and cry of high prices which was heard just before the election, and which were to be the direct outgrowth of the McKinley bill, according to many of its opponents, has wholly subsided. The daily press has ceased to harp upon the increased cost to the consumer, and advertisements of the retailer no longer invite customers to buy before the advance sets in.

This ridiculous statement had scarcely been printed when another trade journal, the *Dry Goods Economist*, fell to berating certain dealers in women's dress goods for putting up prices on articles that they had imported before the McKinley tariff went into effect. According to the view of the *Dry Goods Economist* there was no reason at all for this sort of an advance. The owner of the goods ought to sell at the old rates all the goods that he bought at the old rates. Nevertheless they have been pushing up towards the McKinley prices in the manner following:

Surah was 47c., is 50c.; was 57c., is 59c.; was 67c., is 69c.; was 79c., is 85c. China silk was 48c., is 50c.; was 75c., and is 69c., but of a poorer quality and four inches narrower. A plaid surah now $1.08 was $1. A colored faille now $1.48 net was $1.49 regular. A black faille at $1.10, and a most excellent quality, too, is now $1.25. Several plaid and plain goods at 95c. and 98c. are now $1. A popular line of black hose were 48c., now 50c. Notions seem to remain the same, as the money invested in them is quickly turned over, and the competition is immense among large and smal stores. Cashmere that was 47c. is 50c. The 68c quality is 72c., the 72c. now 75c., and the 85c. has jumped to 89c. What was $1.20 is $1.25. Somel camel's hair at 95c. is now $1, and a line of light-weight cloths at $1.25 is now $1.39.

Cashmere that was 47 cents is 50 cents, and what was $1.20 is $1.25, etc. This is evidently only a beginning, because the duty has been raised on all such goods fully 25 per cent. It is a question of morals and not of economics whether a merchant shall sell his goods at what he paid for them plus his usual rate of profit. In most of the markets of the world, such as the grain, produce, cotton, petroleum, and metal markets, no such rule exists. The holder in these cases sells for the best price he can get.—*New York Post.*

PATIENT JOB AS AN ENGINEER.

A New Translation of the Book of the Inspired Writer.

New York *Times:* Something new in Biblical criticism has recently been written in the shape of a large octavo volume entitled "A Wonderful Discovery in the Book of Job," which, briefly stated, declares that the entire modern steam plant, railway organization, boiler and engine practice, are treated of by the inspired writer.

The author of this fresh chapter in steam engineering has been his own Hebraist, and furnishes a new translation of that part of the book of Job which he uses. Chapters xl. and xli., which former translators have been prone to ascribe to descriptions of the behemoth and leviathan, are stated by the author to be nothing more than descriptions of the modern steam engine. The separate verses are made the subject of as many chapters, and the most curious details are traced out, such as the supply of water to the boiler, the upright smokestack, and even the manipulation of the stock of railroad companies.

Some of the most striking passages are as follows: Chapter xl., 15: "Behold now one with great heat, . . . he will consume fodder as well as cattle do," which the author takes to be a pretty fair description of the steam-engine. In verse 17 it says: "His tail will sit upright like a cedar." This, concludes the author, is a clear case of smokestack. In verse 18 are the words: "His hollow bones are tubes of brass, his solid bones are bars of iron," which faithfully describes modern steam-engine architecture.

Thus far the author gets along smoothly, but the next passages are not quite so easily swallowed. In verse 21, for instance, the translation reads: "He will rest beneath light shelters and within a covering of fibrous reeds and clay." This the author declares to be an allusion to non-conducting coverings for boilers and steam pipes. "Companies will feast upon him," reads verse 6 of the next chapter; "they will share him among speculators," which, it is quite clear, fits the railroad companies, the bulls and the bears, to a nicety. Extraordinary as this verse is, verse 2 is equally so. Here the author construes the hook (ring) in the monster's nose to be a very explicit reference to the piston rings of a locomotive, and he further explains that "the jaw bored through with a thorn" supplies a description of the piston head bored through with its piston rod.

The careless engineer also finds a place in these far-seeing efforts of Job, for in verse 26 of the same chapter are the words "from dryness rendering him furious, he will not have power to withhold; the curved vault being caused to break up, and also the armor." Here we have a Biblical admonition to the engineer, who must watch his water gauges or suffer the consequences of an explosion. Then, in subsequent verses, the author finds a reference to the action of a pump with its valves and perforated suction pipes; the coupling of a train of cars, with drawheads and links, and finally the calking of the seams of a boiler.

After reading this book one is forced to believe either that Job, and not the Marquis of Worcester, was the pioneer in steam engineering, or that the revised version herewith quoted is a zealous effort at making the author's punishment fit his crime.

A Hard Case.

A Fort-street car which was traveling the northerly end of its route was hailed by a bare-headed and excited house-wife, who said to the conductor as the car came to a stop:

"O, sir, you and the driver and all the passengers come into my house as quick as ever you can!"

"What's the matter?"

"It's perfectly awful, sir? I opened the stair door and a mouse ran into the sitting-room and he's there yet. That's my daughter crying in the back yard, and that's the poor baby yelling in the kitchen, and bring your revolver and a club and—"

The conductor rang two bells and the car rolled on.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PARNELL'S BRAVE FIGHT.

THE IRISH LEADER'S SKILL AND COURAGE EXCITE ADMIRATION.

His Ability to Control Unruly Elements Never so Conspicuously Displayed as During the Last Week—Gladstone's Course Sanctioned by the Non-Conformist Element in England—Interest in Prof. Koch's Discovery on the Wane—Miscellaneous Foreign Gossip.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Dec. 6.—One would have to search far back into English Parliamentary history to find an event which caused so much interest and so much political excitement as the present division of the Irish party. This is the only topic which has been discussed these ten days. The English people have watched the strife in committee-room day by day with interest and it must be confessed with increasing admiration of Mr. Parnell's skill and courage in handling one of the most unmanageable bodies of men that ever served under a political chief. He has had the exceptional advantage of presiding over the court that sought to judge him, and had no scruples about conducting the whole proceeding with a distinct bias to his own advantage. His maneuvers to delay coming to a conclusion and to avoid a direct hostile vote would secure admiration almost anywhere.

When first driven to the wall by Mr. Gladstone's ultimatum, Mr. Parnell seemed to have a losing case. In the eyes of many his manifesto, revealing as it did the confidences of his great political colleague and branding that colleague as a "Saxon fraud," did Mr. Parnell much harm, even though the denials of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley would not bear close scrutiny, and many of Mr. Parnell's friends professed to read between the lines confirmation of Mr. Parnell's chief contention. The member for Cork began the week's conflict last Monday under grave disadvantages. A majority of his colleagues were bent on his deposition. But they did not reckon upon Mr. Parnell's wonderful skill in shaping dilatory tactics.

Among those Nationalists in Ireland who are not wholly guided by the voice of hierarchy Mr. Parnell is stronger today than a month ago. Stray phrases which he has dropped during the fierce conflicts of the last week indicate Mr. Parnell's intention, if necessary, to appeal to Ireland over the heads of the Irish members. His back is against the wall, he is fighting to the death, and he may yet stump Ireland against his accusers.

Till these events happened few Englishmen were aware of the strength of Mr. Parnell's character and his fitness to command the most unruly elements that have afflicted Parliament for half a generation.

Instead of the Grand Old Man many households now regard Mr. Gladstone as the Holy Old Man. His table is covered with telegrams and congratulations from every part of England and Scotland; some from Unionists who had deserted him, others from admirers who delighted at his escape from the snare into which Mr. Parnell intended to entrap him. For it is obvious to everybody that Mr. Parnell's acquiescence at Hawarden was only assumed with the object of securing further and complete terms when the Liberals should produce their next home-rule measure.

The first enthusiasm over Prof. Koch's discovery is distinctly waning. It was natural that the French should receive any good thing from Germany with more than suspicion, but English doctors are now assuming an attitude of pessimism. Prof. Koch's methods, they admit, may be most useful for diagnosis, but as yet they cannot conceive them to be curative, not even for lupus, and many doubt whether they are preventive. The truth is that Prof. Koch has been compelled by circumstances which he could not control to reveal his discoveries before he was himself aware of their extent.

Mr. John Murray's new book, "A Plea for Liberty," will be composed of short essays and reviews against socialism and socialistic legislation. There will be some excellent writers besides Mr. Herbert Spencer, who contributes the introduction.

Death reaped a harvest this week of well-known public men. Lord Cottesloe, a financier born in the last century and one of the ablest lieutenants who assisted Mr. Gladstone in nearly every branch of fiscal reform; Mr. Barnes Peacock, the highest authority on Indian law, who, I believe, as a special pleader rescued Daniel O'Connell from Kilmainham fifty years ago; Mr. Charles Marvin, who revealed the Schouvaloff treaty; and, last of all, Baron Huddleston, the "Society Judge," who has left a reputation for bad law and outrageous partisanship. Baron Huddleston began life as a tutor in a private school. His head master went to the bar and became a well-known sergeant-at-law. Huddleston followed his example, and achieved a greater success. He not only became a Judge, to the surprise of the meanest attorney in the Kingdom, but married into one of the best families of the Peerage. His social surroundings produced an unmistakable bias in some of his judgments, especially whenever the interests of the classes were called in question by the masses.

Why He Left the Cabinet.

It was always a matter of doubt as to what particular circumstance or incident caused Philip Francis Thomas to resign the Treasury portfolio during the Administration of Buchanan. It was a subject that he never dwelt upon in conversation, but rather avoided, with that diplomacy which was so large a part of his political character.

A dispatch from Easton explains the mystery. It is told in Mr. Thomas' own words, and it was read last week in a speech by one of his intimate friends at the meeting held in honor of the dead statesman. It is a very important contribution to the history of ante-bellum days. The resignation was connected with the issue of $10,000,000 of bonds at the time when the National credit was very low. A New York banking-house sent word to the President that it would not subscribe for the securities while a Southern man remained at the head of the Treasury Department. Secretary Thomas heard of this, and he also heard that the President had listened to the banker's objections. He promptly and properly resented the implied imputation upon his fidelity to his trust, and at once resigned, refusing to accept another office tendered by the President.

This fact distinctly enhances the reputation of Mr. Thomas. His action was entirely creditable to him, and we are glad that he left a full record of the interesting circumstance.—*Baltimore American.*

Hoarding Linen.

Among the old customs still in vogue in France that of hoarding up linen is one of the most inveterate. The following is a singular example of this habit: An old maid, 78 years of age, died recently at Tocqueville. This person, who possessed rather a large fortune, lived with extreme parsimony. Her only luxury, her only expenditure, was for linen, which she laid by in her closets. An inventory made after her death proves that in fourteen closets she had in reserve more than 500 pairs of stockings, nearly 600 chemises, the enormous quantity of 100 dozen napkins, twelve dozen sheets, an innumerable quantity of caps, handkerchiefs, etc.; and, lastly, linen cloth sufficient to provide for the wants of 500 persons.—*Spare Moments.*

Grave Cause for Suspicion.

Sagacious Employer—"I fear, Mr. Toogood, I shall have to dispense with your services."

New Clerk—"Why, sir, I know I have only been here a week, but have I not during this time been thoroughly faithful to your interests?"

Employer—"O, you have been faithful enough and capable enough, but——"

New Clerk—"But what, sir?"

Employer—"Well, I saw you take a postage stamp out of the drawer yesterday."

New Clerk—"Yes, sir; but I put 2 cents in its place."

Employer—"That's just what I can't understand. I guess you'd better go."—*Boston Courier.*

Missouri's Movable Month.

The maps of the country which were gotten up thirty or thirty-five years ago all show the Missouri River emptying into the Mississippi directly opposite Alton, and they were correct in having it so, although such is not the case now. The well-known propensity of the Missouri River to change its channel on account of the wearing away of its banks is as apparent near the mouth of the stream as at any other point along its course. The lower side of the river has been gradually cutting away and the deposits filling in at the upper side until the mouth of the Missouri is now about three miles further down the river than it was thirty years ago.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

The Beast.

"What do you base your opinion for divorce upon, madam?" asked Mr. Brief.

"C—cruelty," sobbed the woman. "He c—came h—home the othuther n—night, and wh—when I told him my c—cat was duddudead he l—lul—laughed."—*New York Sun.*

THE IDEA OF A DELIVERER.

The Indian Messiah Craze and Other Superstitions.

New York *Times:* A number of scientists gathered yesterday in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, to attend the second annual convention of the American Folk-Lore Society. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania presided and Prof. W. W. Newell of Cambridge, Mass., recorded the proceedings.

At the request of President Brinton, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, for many years stationed at the Nez Percés Indian Agency, Idaho, and an expert on Indian folk-lore, was invited to the platform and gave an interesting and altogether new account of the origin and history of the Messiah craze among the Indians.

"This Messiah craze is an old story," said Miss Fletcher, "and has possessed various Indian tribes for a number of years. Being very much interested in the outbreak, I took the trouble thoroughly to investigate its history and origin, with the result of ascertaining that it had its rise in the neighborhood of the Cheyenne River, between six and seven years ago. The exact date I was unable to learn, but the craze began with the nominal conversion of an Indian to Christianity. He became very enthusiastic, saw visions, and recounted them to his comrades, who took on his enthusiasm and were also able to observe strange sights. The vision seen by the original convert was one representing the good old time of Indian history.

"There was a large herd of buffaloes, and the convert also saw his ancestors come from the spirit-land, agitated by a great awakening, and there seemed to be a path opened from the Indian village to the luminous place. Along this path a figure advanced. It was not that of an Indian, because not so red as an Indian, and yet not a pale-face, because not so light as a white man. The mysterious figure had a robe thrown around it so as to conceal the form, and spoke to the Indians, calling them 'my Indian children.' Throwing aside its mantle, the figure proclaimed itself to be the Christian Savior, and, baring its arms, exhibited the marks made by the nails that were driven into the cross.

"The figure entered into conversation with the Indians and explained that it had been rejected as the white men's Savior and had come to the red men. 'This is what the white men did to me,' said the figure in the vision, showing the scars received at the crucifixion. 'I come now to my Indian children, whom the white men have oppressed and despised.' The figure counseled with the Indians and declared to them that all of their former glory would return and that the dead Indians were rallying from the spirit land around their living descendants.

"In these early visions the figure did not betray any active antagonism to the white race beyond that arising from the rejection of the figure by the pale faces as their savior. The Indians who saw these visions returned to their village and related what they had seen and heard. The outcome of this was a great religious revival, and these visions and revivals occurred and recurred during a period of six or seven years, spreading from one Indian tribe to another. Men undertook to impersonate the vision seen by the genuine converts at the revivals. These impostors indulged in sayings and advice differing from those proceeding from the vision.

"This brought trouble. The Indians were aroused over a wide stretch of country, from the Cheyenne River down into the Indian Territory. The craze preëminently affected the Cheyenne Indians, who made pilgrimages to those places at which the visions were seen by the converts, so as to come into contact with the figure proclaiming itself to be the Savior of the white race. The bona-fide vision did not counsel using arms against the whites, but simply counseled arraying one race against the other. The story of Christ's second coming was echoed and reëchoed over the Indian country, and it exerted an effect upon the Christian as well as upon the pagan Indian."

"These crazes have occurred before," said Dr. Franz Boas. "There was a widespread craze among the natives of the west of Greenland about the opening of the present century. There was great excitement there. At the outset a prophetess appeared and converted an entire settlement. What was known as the 'dancing disease,' which occurred in Europe during the middle ages, constituted a similar phenomenon. There was a revelation to an individual, and the craze spread from Aix-la-Chapelle as far as Italy. There is a similar craze now in progress in Siberia, where the natives fall into ecstasies and see visions. I do not attribute these crazes to a great extent to politics. They are diseases."

"There seems to be a strong impulse," said Prof. Daniel S. Martin, "to excitements like this Indian craze among all oppressed races. A short time previous to the beginning of the Civil War a great craze took possession of the negroes in one part of Kentucky. The idea spread among them that Gen. Fremont was coming to set them free. He and his soldiers were to appear Christmas night. There was a flood in the Kentucky River about the time the craze was at its greatest height, and the negroes accounted for it by saying that Gen. Fremont and his soldiers were concealed under the bottom of the river, secretly waiting for the hour of deliverance."

More light was thrown on the crazes by Prof. Albert Leighton Rawson. "I remember distinctly," he said, "that such crazes existed among the Bedouins of Arabia. I traveled through that country forty years ago and was told many stories of visions and revelations. The central idea of the visions and revelations was a desire on the part of the Bedouins to rid themselves of the oppressions of the dominant race. On various visits to Arabia the same stories were told to me. In 1861 I went from St. Paul to Hudson's Bay, and on that journey I heard similar stories from the Indians of visions and revelations relating to a great deliverer."

President Brinton said that, in his belief, it was wrong to attribute the present craze among the Indians to Christian teachings. "The idea of a deliverer," said Prof. Brinton, "is not a new one. The Rev. Mr. Anthony, an Indian of the Delaware tribe, once told me that the word 'Lenape,' the term used as the name of the Delaware tribe, and ordinarily translated to mean 'The True Man,' had an esoteric significance. 'The Man Will Come' was the esoteric translation of the word, and the idea thus expressed was in every Delaware Indian's mind when he took part in the medicine dance. He expected a great and powerful deliverer to come and rescue his tribe. The same idea or 'craze' existed, it is not unlikely, in the mind of Montezuma when he held his historic interview with Cortez. The idea of a deliverer is everywhere prevalent. It occurs in Virgil, who plainly refers to 'the man to come.'"

The Fishing Party.

Wunst we went a-fishin'—me
An' my Pa an' Ma—all three,
When they was a picnic, 'way
Out to Hanch's Woods, one day.

An' there was a crick out there,
Where the fishes is, an' where
Little boys 't ain't big an' strong
Better have their folks along.

My Pa he ist fished an' fished!
An' my Ma she said she wished
Me an' her was home; an' Pa
Said he wished so worse 'n Ma.

Pa said ef you talk, er say
Anythin', er sneeze, er play,
Hain't no fish, alive er dead,
Ever go' to bite, he said.

Purt' nigh dark in town when we
Got back home; an' Ma, says she,
Now she'll have a fish fer shore!—
An' she buyed one at the store.

Nen, at supper, Pa he won't
Eat no fish, an' says he don't
Like 'em. An' he pounded me
When I choked!—Ma, didn't he?

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

Anxious to Get Away from Russia.

The Government authorities of the Polish, Lithuanian, and Volhynian provinces have enacted stringent measures for the prevention of emigration. The border guards have been reënforced by strong military detachments and orders have been given to them to intercept the emigrants and to send them back to the interior. But the push of emigration is so strong among the peasants that nothing can avail. Where twenty or thirty emigrants are caught and returned a hundred others find means to escape the vigilance of the guards. There seems to be a settled conviction among the peasants and the mechanics of those provinces that there is no rest and no security for them in Russia, and that in Brazil they will find both. Two causes are assigned for this emigration fever: The interference of the Government with the management of the Catholic and the Protestant Churches, and the greed of land-owners and of manufacturers who oppress the laborers. All the Russian papers are full of accounts of emigration incidents and of suggestions to stem the tide of emigration.

SOCIALISM ITS PLATFORM.

DEMANDS OF THE NEGRO WING OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Its Alleged Strength and Its White Leader—President Humphrey's Annual Address Before the Convention at Ocala—The New and Independent Factor in National Politics—Revolutionary Schemes—The Alliance as a Third Party.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 4.—The principal business done by the Farmers' Alliance today was to denounce the Rowell Force bill, which the delegates did by an almost unanimous vote and in scathing terms. More important, however, than any action of the Alliance was the announcement that the Colored Alliance, which held the first session of its convention today, was unanimous in demanding the organization of a third party. The news is of even greater scope and significance than first appears.

The Colored Alliance, according to the reports of the officers made today, has a membership of 1,200,000, and of these 750,000 are legal voters. They are all included in the Farmers' Alliance's claim of a total membership of more than 3,000,000. Col. R. F. Humphrey, the President of the Colored Alliance, and the other delegates who are here unite in declaring that the Alliance negroes of the South are unanimous in repudiating their allegiance to the Republican party and in demanding a new party and new measures and issues. The matter is made more significant by the fact that the Colored Alliance in its official utterances today is outspoken in its declaration of pure socialistic principles. The common ownership of land and the single tax idea are openly advocated in this respect. The Colored Alliance seem to have simply gone ahead faster than their brethren in the white Alliance. They have carried the application of some of the Alliance measures and principles to their logical conclusion.

This attitude of their colored friends is alarming the Alliance leaders. They dare not go ahead so fast, and they fear they will be seriously compromised before the country by the frank declarations of their negro allies. The demand of the negroes for a third party instead of strengthening the movement in the white Alliance will probably weaken it for the present because of the socialistic aspect which the whole movement would at once assume.

Col. Humphrey's Ideas.

Col. Humphrey, the head of the negro Alliance, is a remarkable man. He is a white man, and the only one in the organization. He was formerly a Baptist preacher in Texas, where his home still is, and he devoted many years to missionary work among the colored people. When the negro Alliance movement was begun, two or three years ago, the members insisted on his taking charge of it and remaining as its head. He has the unbounded confidence of every man in it. They look upon him as a father, and his control over them is absolute. Probably no man in America stands in such close relations with the negro race and is so well posted about their condition and sentiments. He said this afternoon to a *Sun* correspondent:

From the inception of the Alliance movement among the negroes they have been in favor of a new political party. In the last election the negroes of the South did not vote except in South Carolina, where they regarded the Tillman campaign as a third party movement. The Alliance could not have won that fight without the negro vote. In Mississippi, on the other hand, 70 per cent of the negroes did not go to the polls because they were determined not to vote the Republican ticket and because they certainly will not vote the Democratic ticket. No, sir, the negroes do not complain that they are not protected in the franchise. If they were not no one would know it better than I, and no such complaints came to me. I will say this on that point: One of our most influential members made the statement at this morning's meeting that the force bill, if offered twenty years ago, would have been a blessing to the country. Now it is too late; there is no longer any need of it. He meant by his words that the time had now come when white and colored laborers would vote together in a common party, and that both would have the same protection at the ballot-box.

What are my politics? I have none, and I shall have none, unless a third party comes up. The negro has repudiated the Republican party because he feels that he has not received justice at its hands. The general legislation of the party has not been favorable to the farmers' interests, and the colored people have not had a fair representation in public office. Seven-eighths of the colored people of the South make their living by agriculture, and their interests are in every way identical with those of the Farmers' Alliance. Just now we are merely waiting for the crystallization of the third party movement. As soon as the Alliance acts we shall be ready to join them in independent political action.

Our Alliance now has organizations in thirty-six States, and twenty-two will be represented at this convention. Our membership in the principal Southern States is about (or will be hereafter) as follows:

Alabama, 100,000; Georgia, 84,000; South Carolina, 90,000; Mississippi, 90,000; Texas, 90,000; Arkansas, 20,000; Louisiana, 50,000; Virginia, 50,000; Kentucky, 25,000; Tennessee, 40,000; North Carolina, 55,000.

President Humphrey's annual address, delivered at the opening of the convention, is really of more significance than that of President Polk's of yesterday to the whites. He described the growth of the colored Alliance during the year, saying that it had been increased by the addition of many smaller and weaker organizations of colored people, and that further progress in the same direction is anticipated in the immediate future, and, justifying the independent political action of the colored Alliance, he said:

You saw yourselves and your families being reduced to poverty. You saw debt and mortgage accumulating and piling up against you. Unable to clothe and feed your families a return to abject slavery seemed to you inevitable. But the day has dawned. You can now realize that the millions of broad acres your Government has given to a few men were taken from you, and that the billions of dollars wrung from you by unjust and cruel taxation for the enrichment of your fellow-citizens have impoverished you and your families.

The Root of the Disease.

You have thus discovered the root of the disease that affects you. True, the discovery of a disease does not argue its cure. Yet intelligent action and cure can come only after this discovery and knowledge. This enterprise drew upon us a considerable share of public attention, and several causes have operated to retard its progress—viz.: too many of the white people, looking upon themselves as the special favorites of heaven, were violently opposed to the education of the colored race in any form.

Many newspapers of the country in the employ of the monopolists were radically opposed to the Alliance in any of its phases, and their honor and resentment culminated at the thought of its proposing to educate and elevate a race of downtrodden slaves and serfs.

Mr. Humphrey says further:

One of the cruelest wrongs inflicted by the Government upon the farmer is the power given the National bank by and with the aid of speculators to withdraw money from circulation, and to so contract in dimension the currency of the country that there should not be enough money left in circulation to buy crops. It is doubtful if there is circulation this year of money enough to pay for the cotton crop at four cents a pound and the wheat crop at twenty cents a bushel, and but for the influence of the Alliance and its exchanges there is no probability that cotton would now sell above four cents a pound.

Mr. Humphrey defends the Sub-Treasury or Federal warehouse scheme. Discussing independent political action, Mr. Humphrey commits himself unreservedly to the third-party movement in the following language:

At the request of thousands of the best and most influential colored people of the country, both within and outside the Alliance, it becomes my duty to call your attention to the necessity that exists for independence in political action. During this year no less than five representative bodies of colored men, assembled in Chicago, Washington, Raleigh, Richmond, and Philadelphia, have declared their dissatisfaction and unaffiliation with the existing political parties. None of these great conventions have appeared willing to formulate a platform that they considered would be satisfactory to their race. It remains, therefore, that you should give your earnest attention to the all-absorbing question, and if by a spirit of mutual compromise and conciliation you may be able to secure such a pledge from the great labor organizations now represented in this city as will warrant reciprocal and hearty consideration and coöperation doubtless great good will result to both the white and colored races.

Those who hope to equalize the burdens of taxation, to relieve the depression of agriculture, and to restore the Government to the service of the people must join together and stick together, and they must have a name as well as a platform of principles distinctly their own. To this name and platform they must invite their fellow-citizens of the United States as to a refuge and a fortress. In the recent elections the influence of the Alliance was felt, and every man realized what tremendous power it is destined in the near future to exert. But it must be remembered that in this case the Alliance was fettered by party names which it could not bear, and in many of the States the

members refused to vote. In Texas, Mississippi and other States the elections went rather by default than otherwise. The people were not satisfied with the standard bearers, and rather than be considered Democrats or Republicans they remained at their homes and refused to take any part in electing men in whom they could feel no interest.

Lastly Mr. Humphrey plants himself on a platform of *socialism* and Henry George single-tax ideas. He says:

God has given this earth in usufruct to all the living. Men have as much right to monopolize the air we breathe and the sunshine that warms us as the land that by God's ordination feeds our families. I take this occasion distinctly to affirm that land is not property, never can be property. A man may live on it and his improvements are his. The land belongs to the sovereign people. In view of these indisputable truths we recommend to our people the principle of the Single Tax party. If the land carried all the taxes necessary to support the Government it would not be held by speculators as it is now, and would soon become abundant and cheap. There are already millions of our people, both colored and white, who favor this single-tax plank, and we recommend it to you, as its enactment into law would place homes within reach of all the people.

[Against this socialistic platform all the planters of the South will kick. If the colored brother really desires to coöperate with the white Southern he will have to discard Georgeism and Socialism.]

THE ALLIANCE AS A THIRD PARTY.

A New Factor in National Politics—The Socialistic Platform.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 4.—[Special to New York Mail and Express.]—The farmers spent almost the whole of yesterday in filling up that bloody chasm again. There had been a cave-in during the night, and somehow the tons of eloquence hurled into the chasm Monday had all slipped away and there was the chasm yawning again. So all the afternoon they kept at work. Mayor Pary of Ocala poured in his little pint cup full of talk, and Gov. Fleming brought a whole bucket full of foaming rhetoric and threw it at them. President Polk, who has an exhaustless store of chasm-filling eloquence, added a barrel or two to the flood.

President Rodgers of the Florida State Alliance, who is a great big man with a bigger voice, must have dumped into the void something like a vat full of soft soap. President Henry L. Loucks of South Dakota State Alliance, after all the filling efforts of previous speakers, seemed to find the chasm bigger than ever, for he said he had taken a 2,000-mile jump to get over it. So it went on all the afternoon.

The audience cheered and yelled and seemed well pleased; in fact they were in danger of bringing down the ceiling when two soldiers, one who wore the blue and fought under the Stars and Stripes, and one who wore the gray and fought, etc., etc., ad lib. et ad naus., embraced upon the platform, and yet the little colored boys in the streets are all whistling "Annie Rooney."

The atmosphere is thick and heavy. Things are dimly discerned. A big something rising above surrounding waves and called the "Sub-Treasury bill" is believed by many to be a good place to settle on. Others will have none of it, and allege it is a monster that once they are on it will plunge beneath the waves and engulf all who stand thereon. Metaphor aside, the bill is the most definite thing proposed in the way of political action. All are agreed that the farmers are going to regenerate the country, and money is to be plenty, and everybody is to love everybody else, and the millennium is to begin.

But just how all this is to be brought about or why free silver coinage or warehouse certificates will bring it is not so easily explained. Hall of the Missouri delegation is on the warpath about the bill. He is a good speaker and will vigorously oppose its adoption as an Alliance National measure. Missouri has more members than any other State, and that fact gives Hall good backing. So far as the Southeast is concerned, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, the Democrats may keep the offices under the United States Government by indorsing the Alliance platform. The Democratic convention of Florida swallowed the "Sub-Treasury bill," and so did the Democratic convention of Georgia. The Southern farmers say they don't want the offices *if they can have their principles indorsed* and get the laws they want. The Democrats don't care what principles they indorse and little what laws they make so long as they keep the offices. It's a very nice arrangement if it can be carried out.

Antagonisms seem developing rapidly, mainly on three points. There is bound to be a big fight on the Sub-Treasury bill. Missouri is solid against it and Texas and Mississippi are not all for it. If it is adopted as a National measure Missouri is likely to secede.

The Northwesterners are pushing the idea of the Stanford bill to loan Government money direct to people on land at 2 per cent. That measure is not now on the platform, but the South Dakota men want it there.

The biggest fight is likely to come on the formation and support of a third party. The Kansas delegation is solid for a new party, called the People's party, to be backed by the Alliance, K. of L., and affiliated organizations. Polk and the Southern men are generally against a new party now. They think the movement premature.

The truth is that the Southeasterners are really Democrats at the bottom and have got offices through gaining control of the Democratic regular organization in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee, and don't want to form a new party just yet. The committees in conference and other bodies are not likely to report before Friday, when Powderly will be here.

A Man Who Knows It All.

There is probably no man in the United States who knows just what the Farmers' Alliance is, what it wants, and what it expects to do better than Col. L. L. Polk, the President of the organization. When he was elected President of the Alliance only a year ago it had not a member north of Mason and Dixon's line. In the farmers' organization in Kansas there were less than thirty thousand members. Today the Alliance is organized in thirty-five States, and its membership in Kansas is 14,500.

I have met Col. Polk several times and have had an extended conversation with him, and I am enabled to give a fuller statement of his views in certain directions and of the ideas of the Alliance than has heretofore been published.

Referring to the great recent growth of the order in the Northern States, Col. Polk said in substance: "The principles of the Alliance are National in their scope and require a National party to carry them out. The same thing makes hard times for the farmer in New York and the farmer in Florida or in Kansas. There is nothing sectional in our order; and, indeed, one of its first principles is 'death to sectionalism.' We propose to take the old 'bloody shirt' and make a shroud of it for any political leader, South or North, who preaches sectionalism. If my own father were running for office I would not support him nor vote for him if he tried to help his canvass by abusing the Yankees. You may say that the abolition of sectionalism and the fostering of a National spirit will be kept prominently in view in all that the Alliance does."

The Late Election.

In reference to the late election and the causes of the defeat of so many Republican candidates, President Polk said: "The Democrats are claiming the results of the late election as their own. They class every Alliance man that has been elected to Congress, with only eight exceptions, as a Democrat.

"In fact, they claim everything. Now, if they go on in that way and think the recent victory was won by the Democrats, or on Democratic lines, they will find themselves wofully mistaken.

"There is only one great issue that is now looming up in politics. It will be the issue in 1892. Mark my words, there will be practically no other issue. It isn't the tariff. It is the Lodge bill. It is financial reform. The people of this country have been thinking and studying about economic subjects, and they have found out what is the matter with the country. We must have a volume of our currency issued direct from the Government to the people sufficient to meet the demands of business.

"When I was out in Kansas, two weeks before the election, I found them talking about just two things. They didn't care for the Tariff bill or the Lodge bill. What they were talking about was the abolition of sectionalism and the need of financial reform.

The Issue Joined.

"Now that the people have found out what is the matter the issue is squarely joined. It is the people against the dollar. The dollar has ruled long enough; it is time the people tried their hand."

Concerning the election of Senator Gordon in Georgia and the reëlection of Senator Pugh in Alabama President Polk said that the failure to elect Alliance men in both States was due to bad management. He favored Norwood in Georgia, and the candidacy of Calhoun, who is a railroad attorney, alienated many Alliance men, and the result was that Gordon was chosen.

In Alabama, Kolb could undoubtedly have been elected Governor, as Northen was in Georgia, but some of the politicians persuaded him not to fight for the nomination, promising him the Senatorship. He agreed and was betrayed. Next time, no doubt, he will remember the ancient maxim about the bird in the hand.

Col. Polk says the election of Gordon and of Pugh is undoubtedly a setback for the Alliance and has weakened the opposition to Ingalls in Kansas, but he has no doubt of the triumph of Alliance principles and men, too, in the end.

Kind Words for Vance.

Of Senator Vance he spoke in the most kindly way. The Alliance is perfectly willing to reëlect Vance if he will indorse the Sub-Treasury bill; but if he does not indorse it and promise to work for it "he can make up his mind to a big row," says Col. Polk.

I asked Mr. D. H. Rittenhouse, Polk's right-hand man and assistant at Washington, how the position of the Alliance in regard to the issue of Treasury notes differed from that of the old Greenback party.

"It differs," he said, "as widely as possible. What the Greenbackers wanted was fiat money—money with nothing behind it but the name and honor of the Government. What we want is money based on the best property in the world.

"What," he asked, "is our present National bank circulation based on? Debt, isn't it? The security of the bank-notes, which are promises to pay, is Government bonds, which are other promises to pay. If that isn't fiat money, what is it? Now, what we want is money based on real security—the best security possible.

"One trouble about most schemes of Government money issue," he continued, "is the impossibility of getting the money in circulation. You may coin $5,000,000 a month, or $50,000,000, but what good does that do the people unless they can get the money? By our plan they can get it, and it is the only plan yet submitted by which they can."

"But," I urged, "people cannot get money, even under your scheme, unless they give something for it, and you only propose to give them 80 per cent of the value of their goods, even then."

The "Corn Crib" System.

"Yes, but they get their money when they want it, and it does away with the fixing of the price of produce in Liverpool. Let me illustrate: Suppose I have a bale of cotton that is worth at the market price today $1,000. I take that to the nearest Government warehouse and get a receipt for it and $800 in Treasury notes. Suppose you are a manufacturer's agent. You come down to the warehouse and see that cotton and want to buy it. You say to the warehouseman: 'Whose cotton is that?' He says: 'That is Rittenhouse's.' You come to me and offer me, say, $1,100, and I accept the offer. You pay me $300, the difference between my receipt and what you are willing to give for the cotton, minus a slight charge for warehousing, etc., and I give you the receipt. Then you take that receipt to the warehouse and pay $300, plus the warehousing charge, and the cotton is yours. Then the $800 that so comes in is canceled—destroyed. In this way the volume of the currency is kept always just at the demand point.

"The provisions of the Sub-Treasury bill are copied exactly from the 'Windom bill' in regard to silver coinage. That gave to silver producers the right to deposit silver bars and get Treasury notes for them; our bill gives to corn, cotton, wheat, and tobacco producers a similar privilege."

President Polk is very bitter against the National banks. "There is no reason on earth," he says, "why the Government should lend its money to an institution at 1 per cent and allow it to charge 8 per cent for money; while the farmer's property, the best property in the world, is absolutely outlawed by the terms of the act and forbidden to be taken as security. We do not ask the Government to lend us money for interest. We offer to give the property itself to the Government. We say, 'Here in addition to your power to tax, and get part of our property in that way, we give you, not a promise to deliver property in case of failure to pay interest, but the property itself, security absolute and unequaled.'"

Sure to Be a Third Party.

It is very evident that all talk about the Alliance not becoming a "third party" in the political field is all moonshine. It is bound to become a political party. Rittenhouse told me so, and Polk believes it, too. The Alliance is willing to indorse candidates of other parties if such candidates indorse Alliance principles; but if they don't, then the Alliance must put up men of their own.

I asked Rittenhouse: "Suppose, for instance, the Democrats should pass a Free Coinage bill a year from this winter, make a platform in 1892 that should be in substantial accord with the Alliance demands, and then put up Grover Cleveland as the candidate, indorsing that platform, would the Alliance support him?"

The answer, very emphatically delivered, was, "Grover Cleveland will never get an Alliance vote."

The probabilities are that there will be a Farmers' Alliance candidate for the Presidency in 1892, provided the Democrats nominate Cleveland and provided the Republicans refuse to promise free coinage and the abolition of National banks.

There is time for a great many things to happen between now and 1892, to be sure, but that is the way things look at present, judging by the way the Alliance men talk.

Mills Unpopular.

About the most unpopular man in the country with the Alliance just now is Roger Q. Mills. He will not get any Alliance votes for Speaker of the House a year hence. "The worst compound of ignorance and foolishness I have ever seen," said President Polk to me, "is Mills' recent interview, in which he lays down what he considers Democratic doctrine.

"He says the principle laid down by Tilden that the National Government should do nothing for the States that the States can do for themselves, and the State nothing for the individual that the individual can do for himself, is the orthodox Democratic principle.

"Then he proceeds to apply it by adding the only financial legislation the Democrats propose in the Fifty-second Congress is the passage of a free-coinage act, which may not pass the Senate, and which, if it does pass the Senate, will probably be vetoed by the President, and adds: 'The people can take care of their own finances, and we propose to let them do it.' Now, was there ever anything more ridiculous? The State can no more make money or issue notes than that umbrella can"—pointing to an inoffensive parachute near by—"and, as for individuals taking care of National finances, it is equally out of the question.

Mills' One Idea.

"The trouble with Mills is that he thinks the tariff is everything and the 9 per cent difference in duties between the McKinley bill and his bill would lead the Nation directly over the sea of financial difficulty to the haven of universal prosperity. Why, sir, if there were a horizontal reduction of twenty-five per cent in the tariff the farmers would be no better off two years from now than they are today. The tariff is practically a dead issue. It will cut no figure in the campaign of '92."

It is clear that so far as President Polk represents the views of his colleagues—and that he does represent the views of the great majority of them, at least in the Southeastern States, there can be no doubt—the farmers do not care much for the lowering of the tariff.

Col. Polk is a man of good presence and much better looking than his portraits represent him. He is alert and active, has a bright eye and a keen perception of humor, and is an excellent public speaker.

The committee of conference that is here on behalf of the Knights of Labor is the object of a good deal of interest. There have been rumors that Mr. Powderly was trying to swallow the Alliance and make it virtually a part of his organization. There is no prospect of any such "deal." The constitution of the Alliance excludes from membership all city mechanics and many others who are now members of the Knights of Labor. Unless the constitution were changed it would be impossible for the members of Powderly's body to become members of the Alliance. As for the Alliance joining the Knights, that is out of the question. The Alliance is a growing force; the Knights are a waning power: and the Alliance men know that as well as anybody.

At the same time, there are a good many men, like Congressman-elect John Davis of Kansas, who are members of both organizations. A year ago a committee of the Alliance and a committee of the K. of L., consisting of Powderly and Beaumont, agreed on a schedule of "demands," which has already been printed in the *Mail and Express*. A conference will be appointed again at this meeting to meet the committees of the K. of L., Patrons of Industry, Patrons of Husbandry (Grange), Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and other bodies of the sort, and they will agree on some sort of common platform, respecting each other's territory, and probably pledging the members of the organizations to vote for candidates indorsing the principles of the common platform.

The Grangers and the Alliance.

The Patrons of Husbandry (Grangers), who now have about 26,000 local granges throughout the Union, will not join the Alliance in a body, because they cannot. The conditions of membership of the two bodies are different. The grange lets in people who pursue farming only as a vocation, and the Alliance does not. But a great many members of the grange are joining the Alliance.

Of the other organizations of farmers, the Patrons of Industry, who are strongest in Michigan or thereabouts, are likely to come into the Alliance in a body, and so, also, is the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois.

The Northern Alliance (Dakota and Iowa) is likely to come in also, but possibly not this year. The tendency at present is toward consolidation on account of the recent political successes of the Alliance.

While the recent successes are fresh, and the order is growing rapidly, the centripetal forces are much stronger than the centrifugal; but that there are disintegrating tendencies present, and at work more or less actively, cannot be doubted.

Further, in any great National organization there must be centralization of power. Power begets jealousies and rivalries. Although Polk is a very different man from Powderly, and does not aspire to be a dictator—yes, even though he preaches on every occasion that the cause is greater than any man connected with it, and that as this is a movement of the people it must be and ought to be directed by the people and not by any leaders—still there is already some jealousy of the President of the Alliance.

Some man's ideas and policies must dominate, or at any rate some man must formulate the principles and policies held by the members and devise and execute plans for carrying them out; and so there must be leaders; and there are always some men that would rather be big toads in a small puddle than little ones in a big puddle; and so there are already developing some rivalries, which continued growth and success are pretty sure rather to accentuate than to obliterate.

For the present, however, the order shows a united front, proud of its vitality and confident in its power, if occasion arises, to down both the old parties. It is the great political phenomenon of the time. How long it will last time alone can tell.

THE NEW AFRICAN EL DORADO.

Arrival of the British Expedition at Its Destination in Mashonaland.

New York *Sun:* About eight weeks ago several hundred white men, who had marched nearly 1,000 miles north of Kimberly, pitched their tents at the foot of a mountain and raised the British flag. Their chaplain, Canon Balfour, said a short prayer, and then a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The expedition of the British South Africa company had reached its destination. It was encamped at Mount Hampden, in the northern part of Mashonaland, and the occupation of the new El Dorado was an accomplished fact.

This is the most significant event that has recently occurred in Africa; for the land which the whites have just occupied is able to furnish with comfortable homes many thousands of the teeming population of Europe. Already prospecting parties from the Transvaal and Cape Colony are fast going into the new country. A telegraph wire is stretching from Kimberly to Mount Hampden, and perhaps even now the pioneer expedition is within a few hours' reach by telegraph of their friends in Europe.

Mr. Maund, who a few years ago spent a good deal of time exploring the country of the Matabele and their dependency, Mashonaland, says that the Matabele are not so black as they have been painted, and that travelers have given them a harder reputation than they deserve, owing to the weakness that possesses many pioneers for exaggerating the dangers they have gone through. Still the Matabele are a savage people, and their name inspires terror among weaker tribes over the whole interior of South Africa. The King and people have given promises of friendship to the English, and the whites now in a country which is as big as Germany are in a position to enforce the fulfillment of the pledges King Lobengula has made. There is really no danger from the natives to be looked for by the whites now pouring into the country.

The reason this rich region, far north towards the Zambesi, is so salubrious is on account of its elevation about 4,000 feet above the sea. Mr. Maund says the evenings and mornings are delightful, and the heat is not enervating. He has often played lawn tennis there in the middle of the summer day. White men can work all the year round in that country. There are Englishmen in the region who have lived there for nearly twenty years and, what is more essential to good colonization, white children thrive well, some of the missionaries and traders having reared large families. In some places near the river banks, to be sure, fever is found, but houses built a few hundred feet above the sea avoid such danger.

The character of the Matabele would naturally be inferred from the name of the King's Capital, Gu-Bulawayo, which means "the place of killing." But all this country around the Capital, though it has been the scene of countless human sacrifices, is immensely rich in resources. The soil is deep and fertile, and, besides, there are found everywhere ledges of rich gold-bearing ore cropping above the surface. Some exceedingly rich ledges pass right through the settlements of the Matabele. Every European vegetable, besides sweet potatoes, thrive finely in this favored region. The new country promises, when European farmers settle there, to be the granary of South Africa. Large crops of corn can be grown, and it is an interesting sight now to see the Matabele women at work in the gardens and fields picking figs or hoeing the crops, long rows of girls, often with a Queen among them, keeping time with their hoes to a chant that is rather musical. Tobacco of the first quality is grown in Mashonaland, and the rice raised there is also excellent.

One peculiarity of the country is the terrible scourge known as horse sickness. A remedy for this disease has not yet been found. It comes every year after the rains. Mr. Maund in one week lost eleven horses out of thirteen. Animals that survive a season or two are never after afflicted with the disease. They are called "salted horses," and they are worth $250 to $300, or four or five times as much as a good horse costs who has not passed through the seasoning process.

It is to the mineral riches of the country, of course, that every one is looking for its quick development. Mr. Maund believes that the gold in Mashonaland and Matabeleland will create a rush to that region only paralleled by the furor of 1849, when so many thousands of miners from all over the world flocked to California. It will be the poor man's gold field, for here alone in South Africa have rich deposits of placer gold been found; the mines in all other regions requiring costly quartz crushing machinery to extract the precious metal. It is in the very region around Mount Hampden that for years the native women have dug in the sands of dried-up rivers, washing out the sand, and preserving the precious golddust in quills, which their men have carried far south to sell to white men in spite of the King's prohibition upon this trade; for it has been an offense punishable by death to sell gold to the whites, who are now flocking into the country by the thousands to dig gold for themselves.

The King has acted very wisely in this change of policy. He knew well that the whites had discovered the remarkable richness of his country, and that whether he consented or not they would go there to get the treasure they are seeking. He has made the best of the situation by putting his country into the hands of a strong company, countenanced by the great White Queen, who has solemnly pledged that the King and his people will be protected against the invading whites, and will not be despoiled of their country.

The fact is, however, that unless the Matabele adopt the industrious habits of the whites they will eventually have to leave their rich land and plunge further north into the heart of savage Africa. The assegai, which has been about the only implement in the hands of their men, must be exchanged for the implements of industry. The whites will be too numerous in that region to tolerate a large body of do-nothing blacks, and the Matabele will probably, like their cousins, the Zulus in Natal, become tillers of the soil.

It is a great day for the people of Mashonaland, who have been so long downtrodden by the Matabele. They have welcomed the white pioneers with the most unaffected joy, and, though they have seen very few white men, they do not exhibit the slightest fear of the large army that has come among them.

Republicans in Congress.

The following shows the number of Republicans elected to each Congress since the birth of the party:

Thirty-fourth	108	Forty-fourth	108
Thirty-fifth	92	Forty-fifth	140
Thirty-sixth	114	Forty-sixth	130
Thirty-seventh	106	Forty-seventh	152
Thirty-eighth	102	Forty-eighth	119
Thirty-ninth	145	Forty-ninth	138
Fortieth	143	Fiftieth	152
Forty-first	159	Fifty-first	170
Forty-second	131	Fifty-second	87
Forty-third	195		

It is a pretty good record, though the drop in the "Fifty-second" is something in the nature of a dull thud.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

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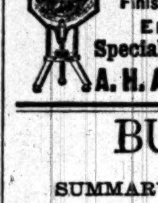
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BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

It seems to be a case of the most intense financial darkness just before the breaking of light. The week closed with the prices of railway stocks down, in many cases some distance below the lowest points touched during the panic. To the casual observer there has seemed to be a flood of commercial failures. The money markets outside of New York present as stringent a situation as they have at any time during the present financial difficulties. But with all these discouraging features there are many who still see a cheerful outlook.

So far as stock-market prices are concerned the commercial world has long ago learned that general business can keep on its even tenor with little regard for Wall street fluctuations. The break in prices there, however, has now reached an extreme point and the connection between the Stock Exchange and other business interests is closer than usual. That is true because of the extreme stringency of the money market and the frequent necessity of business-men to sacrifice their investment securities in order to get the cash that their business demands, thus entailing absolute losses that may in some cases lead to serious consequences, apart from the usual quarters affected by speculative fluctuations of stocks. It is evident that the market is largely in the control of manipulators. The suggestion has been made that Saturday's extreme weakness was another manifestation of Mr. Gould's power, this time having behind it pique at the apathy of the railroad Presidents regarding Mr. Gould's scheme for the pooling of interests. It is not unlikely that such a cause was behind the action of the market, although as the advance was almost altogether based on the probability of a much closer union of interests among the Western roads the mere fact that the chances for such a combination seem waning might be sufficient excuse for the reaction of the market without any personal aid from Mr. Gould. Whatever might be the benefits or disadvantages to the general public of such combinations the advantages to railway security holders are unquestioned. With a prospect for a settlement of differences, a suspension of guerrilla warfare, and a future strict maintenance of rate agreements the present prices of railway stocks are attractive to investors. But if the prospect is only for a continuance of present methods and relations it matters little to what point the quotations for the stocks of some of these Western roads may go, they can have no attraction as income-paying investments. Cheap as stocks may look it is a good time to leave them alone. With an adjustment of relations that shall result in gross earnings obtained on a basis that will also leave some net earnings for dividends there is every prospect for advancing values. Without such arrangements it is useless to gauge present values by the past range of quotations. No investor can tell what will be the result of the efforts for more harmonious relations, and until a clearer view of that prospect can be had the careful investor will keep clear of Wall street entanglements. The unfavorable features of the situation outside of the stock market all admit of more positive predictions of improvement. The list of failures seems long and important, but that is so because in the present state of shaken confidence more than usual prominence and attention is given to business disasters. The failures throughout the country for the seven days ending Friday were less in number than for the corresponding week last year. A peculiar feature of nearly all the failures now occurring is the large proportion of assets to liabilities. They are the result almost wholly of money stringency. We have been passing through one of the most prosperous commercial eras the country has ever known. Mercantile and manufacturing business in every line has been exceptionally profitable, and now when failures come almost hand in hand with that prosperity it is not surprising that liabilities are small and assets large, with the inability to realize on assets the only cause for suspensions.

It has been said that the money markets outside of New York are as tight as they have been at any time throughout this financial disturbance. That is particularly true of the larger Western cities, including Chicago. At the same the smaller country banks are flush with money and country collections were never better in the history of commercial trade. This all means that the tide will surely turn in the money situation soon. The return flow of money from the country will begin in good earnest by Dec. 15. By Jan. 15 it will be coming in a flood, and if the opinion of the most conservative and intelligent bankers goes for anything all signs of money stringency will be washed away by the middle of January.

A great part of the trouble today lies in the imaginations of the people and the resulting undue conservativeness. The absolute locking-up of money in the safety deposit vaults is one of the forms this fear takes. As soon as the public finds it is not going to be seriously hurt, and the people make up their minds to go back to usual methods, the whole trouble will be over.

FINANCIAL.

One of the leading bank officers gave it as his opinion Saturday that for a period covering the last thirty days neither the aggregate amounts of discounts by the Chicago banks nor the number of pieces of paper discounted would vary but a small per cent from the same totals for the corresponding period last year. The reason for the stringency is not that there has been less bank accommodations but greater demands. The situation here grows neither easier nor tighter. Manufacturers and merchants are getting such accommodation as is absolutely necessary and there are few bank favors being extended to any one else.

Saturday's New York *Chronicle* said: "Banks lost to the interior $1,245,000, to the Subtreasury $1,700,000; total loss, $2,945,000. The money situation has remained during the week without any marked change. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the leading events have all been favorable. We may presume that in a little over a month there will be free arrivals of currency in New York. Even now the banks are discounting paper for their customers a little more liberally than they were. It has been stated that this liberality was possible only because more loan certificates were taken out by some of the clearing-house institutions. Eighty-nine roads for the third week of November gained in gross earnings $433,762, equal to 6.25 per cent; thirty-eight roads the fourth week in November gained in gross earnings $108,117, equal to 2.14 per cent."

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Dec. 6	Closing—Dec. 5
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	925	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¾
Atchison	14,248	29¾	27⅞	27⅞	30
Atlantic & Pacific	110	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Alton & T. H.	100	22	22	22	22½
C., B. & Q.	7,835	86½	85	85	87½
Canada So.	660	47½	46½	46½	48⅛
Canadian Pacific	100	71	71	71	72
Ches. & Ohio	1,470	15¼	15	15	15½
Do 1st pfd	300	39	38	38	39
Colo. Coal	700	31¼	29⅞	30½	32
C. & E. Ill.	300	37	37	37	37
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,375	57½	57	57	58
Do pfd	412	91	90½	90½	......
C. Gas (N. Y.)	200	90½	90½	90½	91¼
Chicago Gas	1,070	34¾	32⅞	33	35⅜
D., L. & W.	11,522	129	127¼	127½	129⅛
Del. & Hudson	690	126	124¼	124¼	127½
Den. & Rio G. pfd	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	55½
Dist. C. F. Co.	237	39½	39½	39½	40
Erie	3,100	18¼	17¾	17¾	17¾
East Tenn.	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	......
Do 2d pfd	2,400	15	14½	15	......
E. & T. H.	300	108	104½	101½	105
F. & P. M.	300	18	17	17	17½
Hocking Valley	325	21¾	21¼	21¾	22½
Ill. Central	800	95¾	92½	92½	97
Jersey Central	350	97½	96½	97½	97
Lake Shore	2,540	105	103¾	101	105½
Louis. & Nash	17,850	72	68¾	69½	72¾
Long Island	619	85	84	84	85¼
L. E. & W.	425	12¾	11½	11½	12½
Do pfd	830	49½	48	48	50⅜
L., N. A. & C.	300	19½	19½	19½	20¼
Lead Trust	4,115	15¾	15	15½	15¾
Mo. Pac.	8,115	61½	56	56¾	62¼
Manhattan	1,103	96	94	94	97
Mob. & Ohio	305	24	23	23	25
Minn. & St. L.	200	4	4	4	......
Mex. Cent.	600	18¼	17½	17½	18½
Northwestern	3,410	101¼	99	99	102¼
New England	6,145	35½	28⅞	29½	31½
Nor. Pac.	2,995	20¼	19½	19½	20¼
Do pfd	14,668	59⅞	57½	57⅞	60⅛
Nor. & W.	100	13	13	13	......
Do pfd	200	53⅛	53	53	......
N. Y. Cent.	350	97⅛	97	97	99
N.Y.C.&St.L.1st pfd	100	22	22	22	......
Do 2d pfd	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	21½
North Am. Co.	2,590	10½	10	10	11¼
Ogn. S. Line	900	18½	17	17	19¾
Ont. & W.	620	14¾	14	14	15
Omaha Com.	200	21	21	21	22
Ohio Southern	300	14	14	14	......
Pac. Mail	840	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	30¼
Pullman	420	167½	165	167½	172
Peo., D. & E.	300	14	14	14	......
Reading	7,800	29¾	29	29⅜	30¾
Rich. Terml.	7,963	15⅜	14¼	14¼	15¾
Do pfd	375	64⅞	62	62	......
Rock Island	7,790	68¾	66⅛	66⅛	70
Silver B.	90,000	104⅜	103⅛	103⅛	104⅞
St. Paul	23,635	49⅞	46⅞	47	50⅜
Do pfd	420	103⅞	103	103	104
So. Pac.	500	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛
Sugar Trust	1,635	55⅜	54	54	57⅞
Trust Ctfs.	3,075	55⅛	53	53⅞	56⅜
Texas Pac.	2,160	13⅛	12¼	12⅜	13⅜
Tenn. Coal	960	32	31	31	33⅛
Union Pac.	23,080	45½	40¼	41	46⅛
W. & L. E.	200	29	29	29	28⅜
Do pfd	100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅜
Wabash	705	9	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
Do pfd	2,130	17	16	16	18⅜
Western Union	2,554	75½	74	74⅛	76
Wis. Cent.	535	15½	15⅛	15¼	16⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	144	Fargo	148
American, ex. div.	111	United States	60

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	120½	U. S. 4½s, reg.	103
U. S. 4s, coup.	121½	U. S. 4½s, coup.	103½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10 W Nat Bk.	100	10000 ML&T 6s	108
40000 Va 6s dfd tr	7@7⅛	8000 M U 6s	100
3000 Al & S con 6s	114½	1000 NC&StL 1st	125
4000 A&S con's	128	3000 NYC&SL 4s	89¼
12000 AmDI 5s	107	9000 NYEl 1st	112½
7000 Atch 4s	79½@80	5000 NYLEW newcon	95
103000 Atch 5s	50@51½	26000 NY&N 2d 4s	42
1000 A&P inc	11½	3000 NP 1st cp	114½@114⅝
5000 B&E new	115	3000 NP 3d cp	105
10000 C&O con 5s	93@93¾	29000 NP con 5s	78½@79½
5000 CRI&P 6s cp	124⅞	5000 NW25-y d 5s	101
2000 DM&M 1 g	86	2000 NW sf 5s cp	106
3000 D&M 1st-DakDv	99	8000 Ohio So 1st	101@101⅛
20000 ET 1st cn gold 5s	102	14000 OSo gm4s	50
3000 E&TH 1st	117	3000 PDE 2d	59
2000 F&PM 6s	115½	7000 P&E 1st	73@74
1000 Ft W & D 1s	97	25000 P&R 1st pfd	53@53¾
12000 GH&SA-WDist	87	25000 RT coll tr 5s	64@67
10000 Iowa Cen 1st	79¼	5000 RT tr 6s	94⅛
1000 Kan Pa 1st cons	109	14000 Rio G W 1st	70
5000 LacledeGs 1st	70½@72	3000 StLA&T 1s	94
5000 LS 1st cp	123¼	5000 SL&IM-CA&T 1st	103
18000 LS 2d reg	119	1000 SL&IM-C&F 1st	101½
5000 L&WB c as	106½@107	1000 SL&IM 1st	102¾
1000 Lg Dk 6s	117½	5000 SLKC&N-RE&R 7	106
5000 LI con 5s	112	151000 TP 2d inc	27½@29¾
50000 L&N cons	111½	1000 Un El 1st	106¼
20000 LNA&C con	91	1000 UnPa 1st of 1896	111¾
4000 MLS&W 1st	117	6000 UnPa 1st of 1898	114⅛
10000 M&SP1-I&DD	121¼	3000 UP-D&G 1st	75
5000 M&SP-SWD 6s	110¾	3000 Wab 2d	70
3000 MStP 8s 1st	120	23000 Wab 1st	95@95⅛
6000 MK&T 1st	70½@73	2800 WS gtd 4s	100½@100⅛
37000 MK&T 2d	37½	54500 WS 4s reg	100@100⅛
3000 Mo P 3d	112	105 Adams Ex	145

BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,900	29⅞	29⅞	27⅝	27⅝
Bell Telephone	536	198	200½	198	200
C., B. & Q.	1,200	86¼	86¼	85	85
Mexican Central	840	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝
Oregon Short Line	10	19	19	19	19
Pullman	49	170	170	170	170
Sugar Trust	400	55⅛	55⅛	54	54
Thomson & Ho'st'n	1,780	40⅛	40⅛	39	39
Do. pref.	8	16	16	16	16
Union Pacific	1,200	45½	45½	40¼	41
Wis. Cent.	10	16	16	16	16

Bond sales and quotations:

52000 Atch inc.	50½@51	5000 CBQCon5s	101¼
13000 Atch 4s	78	3000 N E 2ds	100⅛@101
1000 C&WM 6s	90	500 Vermont 5s	85
1000 Ogdens. Con. 6s	101	1000 CBQ plain 4s	82
23000 Mex Cen 4s	69⅞@69¾	3000 Bos Gas 2ds	70@71
15000 do. 2d inc	19¾		

Money at the Clearing-House is 7 3-10 per cent, call loans are 7@8 per cent, and time paper is 6@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—The market closed weak and lower: Pennsylvania, 48⅞@49; Reading, 14⅝@14 7-16; Lehigh Valley, 48⅞@49; Reading general is, 77@77¼; do 1st pfd, 54¾ asked; do 2d pfd, 34½ bid; do 3d pfd, 26 asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Closing—Consols: Money 95 11-16; do account, 95 15-16; United States 4s, 124¼; do 4½s, 105; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 32¾; Canadian Pacific, 74⅞; Erie, 19⅜; do seconds, 99; Illinois Central, 100; Mexican ordinary, 42¼; St. Paul common, 51¼; New York Central, 101¼; Pennsylvania, 51; Reading, 15⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 74⅛. Bar silver, 48d per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 67½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.90; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.00; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Gould and Curry, $1.50; Hale and Norcross, $1.50; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $3.15; Mexican, $2.45; Savage, $1.80; Sierra Nevada, $1.80; Standard, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—Closing prices: Allouez Min. Co. (new), $4.50; Atlantic, $16.00; Boston and Montana, $41.50; Calumet and Hecla, $250.00; Franklin, $17.75; Huron, $3.50; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $32.50; Quincy, $85.00; Santa Fe Copper, 42½c; Tamarack, $150.00; Centennial Mining, $14.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 85c; Bulwer, 20c; Best and Belcher, $2.30; Bodie Consolidated, 90c; Chollar, $2.50; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.15; Crown Point, $1.55; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Gould and Curry, $1.60; Hale and Norcross, $1.50; Mexican, $2.85; Mono, 65c; Navajo, 20c; Ophir, $3.55; Potosi, $4.10; Savage, $1.70; Sierra Nevada, $1.90; Union Consolidated $2.10; Utah, 70c; Yellow Jacket, $5.10; Commonwealth, $2.00; North Belle Isle, 90c.

THE MARKETS.

Last week was one of depression, gradually increasing as the week progressed. Saturday the bulls lost most of their nerve and the low point on wheat was touched. The series of disasters in the mercantile world and the unsettled feeling in financial circles are blamed for the situation, and the opinion seems almost unanimous that if the "kinks" could be shaken out of the financial tangle wheat would advance 10c per bu in three days. Both wheat and corn are, to use a favorite expression of the writers of commercial letters, "commercially strong." This is particularly true of wheat. With an almost universal demand for wheat from millers at interior points, with St. Louis stocks being rapidly depleted, with the marked falling off in farmers' deliveries, an excellent and sustained foreign demand for flour, Northwestern market observers estimating that their crop is 25,000,000 bu short of the earlier estimates, and visible supply figures showing a small increase or a decrease when former years increased a million or more it would seem as if wheat had strength enough to realize a part of the dreams of the $1.25 men. But overshadowing all this is are stringent money market, financial complications of great magnitude, and almost daily failures of houses whose standing has been of the best. The great outside world whose interest stimulates and enlivens the markets stands aloof, and the trading in the exchanges is given up to the scalpers, who go "gunning" for each other and whose actions are largely governed by the fact that this or that big trader is short and must be run in, or long and must be forced to throw his stuff overboard. Until there is evidence of something like stability in financial centers, then, the country will hold off, no matter how good a purchase property may seem at present prices. Let this stability be once surely fixed and the best judges of the market agree that there would be a big advance all around. In the meantime they stand around, watch the antics of the scalping bulls and bears, and sigh for the day when it will be safe to buy 5,000 bu wheat without feeling that the failure of a chewing-gum or porous-plaster factory may be used as a club to batter the market down out of sight.

PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the range of prices upon the leading commodities for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6:

	WHEAT. High.	WHEAT. Low.	CORN. High.	CORN. Low.	OATS. High.	OATS. Low.
December	$0.93⅛	$0.88⅛	$0.52½	49¼	43⅞	42⅛
January	0.95⅛	0.91⅛	0.52	49⅛	43⅜	42⅞
May	1.02⅞	0.97⅝	0.54⅜	52⅛	46⅜	45

	PORK. High.	PORK. Low.	LARD. High.	LARD. Low.	RIBS. High.	RIBS. Low.
Decem'r	$8.75	$8.00	$5.70	$5.50	$5.07½	$4.75
January	11.82½	10.05	6.10	5.72½	5.52½	5.10
May	11.95	11.05	6.60	6.32½	6.02½	5.70

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—A moderate though not large trade was reported, with prices barely steady and perhaps 2c lower than ten days ago. Stocks were more than ample at the moment. Quotations follow: Fancy separator goods, 27½@28c; fine, 25@26c; fair to good, 22@24c; fancy dairies, 23@24c; medium to good, 19@21c; roll butter, 14@18c; packing stock, fresh, 10@12c; old, 6@8c.

CHEESE—The week closed with a firm market, a fair quantity of fine goods going out in orders, both to local retailers and to distant points. Low grades were dull at irregular prices. Strictly choice full cream twins, 9½@10c per lb; do cheddars, 9¼@9¾c; do Young Americas, 10½@10¾c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 7½@9c; hard skims, 3½@8c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

EGGS—General strenth was reported with fresh laid held at 25c per doz, and ice-house lots in good demand at the usual discount.

GAME—The usual demand was present, with dry and well conditioned birds in fair request at the quotations: Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.25@3.75 per doz; teals, $1.75@2.75; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $4.25@4.75; partridges, $5.00@5.50; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50; plover, 1.00@$1.25; quail, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 9½@11c per lb.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples were firmly held though not active, with other varieties saleable at outside quotations when choice: Good to choice or fancy apples, $3.50@5.50 per brl, and common stock $2.00@2.75; bananas, $1.25@2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, in 10-lb baskets, 37@40c; Messina lemons, $4.50@5.00 per case; Florida oranges, $3.50@4.25 per case; cranberries—Wisconsin bell and cherry, $8.00@8.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $9.00@10.00; Cape Cod, $11.00@12.00. California fruits—Pears, $3.00@3.50 per box of about 40 lbs; Muscat grapes in cases of eight baskets, $4.50@5.00; Tokay do, $4.75@5.50; cocoanuts, $4.25 per 100.

HAY—The better grades of hay were steady, while poor lots continued slow and dull. Sales were: On track—5 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.50@10.50; 10 cars upland prairie at $6.00@10.50. Receipts, 1,088 tons; shipments, 33 tons.

HIDES—Were in light demand at recent figures: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calf skins, 7½c; No. 2 do, 5½c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

POTATOES—Receipts were moderate, and owing to a continued good demand for desirable stock marked firmness was present. Fair to choice Burbanks, 90@95c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 85@90c; common and mixed lots, 70@82c. Sweet potatoes—Eastern grown, $3.50@4.25 per brl; Illinois stock, $2.50@3.50.

POULTRY—Local market men did not want much poultry, but there was a fair inquiry for shipment, and while quiet in the main, prices showed no important change, and are repeated: Choice to fancy dry-picked hen turkeys, 10@11½c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 8@10½; choice to fancy dry-picked chickens, 7½@8½c; old hens and mixed lots, 7@8c; roosters, 5@6c; dressed ducks, 8@10c; dressed geese 7½@9½; live fowls at a discount of 2@3; full feathered live geese quotable at $5.25@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Were steady, with a fair demand for cabbages at figures around $1.25 per crate in a jobbing way. Quotations are repeated: Beets, $1.50@1.75 per brl; cabbages, $4.50@6.00 per 100; cauliflower, 75c@$1.25 per doz; choice home-grown celery, 15@30c per doz, and Michigan at a discount; head lettuce, $2.00@4.00 per brl; red onions, $3.00@3.50 per brl, and yellow do $2.75@3.25, spinach, 25@50c per box; Hubbard squash, 75c@$1.50 per doz; rutabagas, 23@26c per bu in car-lots; white turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 1	17,977	677	55,734	10,141
Tuesday, Dec. 2	14,216	414	48,241	7,764
Wednesday, Dec. 3	17,537	446	38,169	12,372
Thursday, Dec. 4	16,476	511	32,755	6,693
Friday, Dec. 5	10,318	309	34,000	7,923
Saturday, Dec. 6	3,000	300	17,000	2,000
Total	79,524	2,657	225,905	46,893
Previous week	52,564	2,904	225,780	39,310
Same week 1889	71,988	2,141	177,021	39,377
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 1	3,381	52	5,808	3,604
Tuesday, Dec. 2	3,536	516	5,535	3,507
Wednesday, Dec. 3	4,249		4,578	2,666
Thursday, Dec. 4	4,525	214	4,460	3,550
Friday, Dec. 5	3,792	277	6,268	4,636
Saturday, Dec. 6	2,000	100	5,000	1,500
Total	21,474	1,259	31,659	19,463
Previous week	15,283	1,444	30,573	14,585
Same week 1889	30,154	424	39,663	16,676

Sunday's and Monday's receipts are estimated at 40,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 55,734 hogs, 17,977 cattle, and 10,141 sheep one week ago, and 33,113 hogs, 17,965 cattle, and 9,615 sheep one year ago.

The November average weight of hogs at Chicago, likewise at Kansas City and Omaha, was the lightest ever recorded for the month of November. Lately Chicago has been getting an increased number of pigs, which has been the case at other markets. The December average weight promises to be lighter than last month, or about 231 lbs against 251 lbs for December, 1889; 262 lbs for December, 1888, and 272 lbs for December, 1884.

St. John & Brown received a double-deck carload of 316 pigs from Omaha Saturday that averaged 60 lbs and netted the shipper less than 90c per head.

A lot of 125 pigs, averaging 45 lbs, sold Saturday at $1 per 100 lbs, or $56.50 for the entire lot, being less than 50c per head. Present prices for pigs are the lowest in over ten years past.

Saturday packers and shippers bought about 9,000 pigs averaging 40@160 lbs at $1.00@3.20. Of the 25,000 pigs and hogs which remained in the pens at the close fully 10,000 averaged less than 140 lbs.

Net supply of pigs and hogs for Chicago packers and butchers last week, 195,400, against 195,207 the previous week, and 146,358 a year ago. Chicago received about 50,000 pigs averaging 40@150 lbs last week, against less than 10,000 the corresponding week last year.

Heavy packing hogs closed Saturday 15c lower than a year ago, while pigs closed 75c@$1.25 per 100 lbs lower than a year ago.

Jones & Stiles purchased 1,900 pigs Saturday that averaged 135 lbs and cost $2.97 per 100 lbs. Underwood & Co. bought 1,642 that averaged 130 lbs and cost $3.15.

This week's receipts are estimated at 70,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, and 40,000 sheep.

John M. Pearson, H. McChesney, and State Veterinarian Casewell were at the Yards Saturday. They were trying to find out something about the two cars of Texas cattle Nels Morris got in last Sunday alleged to be "lumpy-jawed."

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	79,500	220,000	47,000
Kansas City	26,000	77,000	12,600
Omaha	14,000	41,600	3,300
St. Louis	9,000	34,000	4,000
Total	128,500	372,600	66,900
Total last week	104,900	391,800	50,350
Corresponding week 1889	157,700	288,000	45,300

Packers' purchases Saturday were as follows: C. P. & P. Co., 1,532; Armour & Co., 8,000; Allerton Packing Co., 960; Anglo-Am. P. Co. 2,007; J. C. Hately, 500; Swift & Co. 3,000; J. Cudahy, 1,000; T. J. Lipton & Co., 319; International P. Co., 2,543; Jones & Stiles, 1,900; Underwood & Co., 2,310.

CATTLE—Saturday's receipts of cattle were light, but with stale offerings the supply was in excess of the demand. The market was rather dull at the decline established during the week. Steers averaging 1,000@11,528 lbs sold at $2.80@5.00. Some 1,258-lb steers sold at the outside price. Texas cows sold at $2.00, and steers at $2.60@2.55. Native cows sold principally at $1.50@2.25. Stock cattle sold at $2.00@3.15. Quotations are as follows:

Christmas beeves	$5.40@5.70
Extra beeves, 1,400@1,800 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good to fancy, 1,300@1,600-lb steers	3.80@5.00
Poor to medium steers	2.65@3.70
Native cows	1.50@2.80
Stockers and feeders	2.00@3.20
Veal calves	3.50@5.00
Western rangers	2.25@3.90
Texas steers	2.25@3.20
Texas cows	1.50@2.25

HOGS—This branch of the live-stock trade was fairly active at Friday's closing prices. Heavy closed 20@25c lower than a week ago, lightweights 30c lower, and pigs 40@50c lower than a year ago. Heavy sold Saturday at $3.30@3.80, bulk at $3.45@3.65; mixed at $3.30@3.60, bulk at $3.44@3.55; light at $3.10@3.50, and pigs at $1.00@3.10.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged. Lambs averaging 62@89 lbs sold at $4.40@5.65. Native sheep sold at $3.10@4.90, and Texas and Westerns at $3.10@4.40.

OTHER MARKETS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 700 head; market steady; good to fair native, $4.50@5.10; fair to good native, $4.00@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.10; Texan and Indian steers, $2.30@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 3,100 head; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.70; mixed grades, $3.10; lights, fair to best, $3.30@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 900 head; market steady: good to choice, $4.00@5.30.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,070; shipments, 550; market steady; steers, $3.40@4.70; cows, $1.75@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,030; shipments, 1,440; market 5@10c lower; bulk, $3.30@3.55; all grades, $3.50@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 430; shipments, 1,700; market steady and unchanged.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 6.—HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; 10c lower; $3.00@3.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 400; steady; quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess Eastern, 53s 9d, dull; do Western, 46s 3d, dull. Lard—Holders offer moderately: spot and December, 30s 6d, dull; January and February, 31s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; new No. 2 winter, 7s 4½d, steady; do, spring, 7s 7d, steady. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 10s 6d, firm. Corn—Supply of spot is poor, and holders of futures offer sparingly; spot and December, 5s 4⅞d, firm; January, 5s 4⅞d, firm; January, new, 5s 1½d, firm.

COTTON—Spot dull; middling, 5 3-16d. Sales, 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,500 American. Futures closed quiet but steady. American middling, low middling clause, December, 5 8-64d buyers; December and January, 5 8-64d buyers; January and February, 5 11-64d sellers; February and March, 5 14-64d sellers; March and April, 5 16-64@5 17-64d; April and May, 5 19-64d sellers; May and June, 5 21-64@5 22-64d; June and July, 5 23-64@5 24-64d; July and August, 5 25-64@5 26-64d.

New York, Dec. 6.—FLOUR—Receipts, 15,836 pckgs; exports, 5,471 brls; 17,599 sacks; dull; heavy. Sales, 14,400 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 33,600 bu; exports, 9,253 bu; sales 1,840,000 bu futures, none spot. Spot market unsettled, closing weak; dull. No. 2 red, $1.02⅛ elevator, $1.04⅛ afloat; $1.03⅜@1.05¼ f.o.b.; No. 3 red, 91½c; No. 1 Northern, $1.06⅞; No. 1 hard, $1.12⅞. Options opened easier, but December rallied ⅛c on short needs; other months sold off ⅛@⅜c. The close shows weakness all around on uneasy reports from financial circles. No. 2 red, December, $1.02 5-16@1.03⅛, closing, $1.02⅞; January, $1.03⅛@1.04, closing $1.03⅞; February closing $1.04⅞; March, $1.05@1.05⅛, closing, $1.05⅞; May, $1.04⅞@1.05⅞, closing, $1.04⅞; July, 99@99⅞c, closing 99⅞c.

CORN—Receipts, 1,950 bu; exports, 60,355 bu; sales 536,000 bu futures, 41,000 bu spot. Spot, market higher, irregular, dull, closing weak. No. 2, 63⅞@64⅞c elevator; 64⅞@65⅛c afloat; ungraded mixed, 61@65c. Options advanced ⅛@1⅛c on small supplies, but became weak and reacted ⅛@⅞c, closing easy. December, 63⅞@65⅛c, closing 63c; January, 62⅞@62⅞c, closing 62⅞c; May, 60⅞@61⅞c, closing 61⅞c.

OATS—Receipts, 52,000 bu; exports, 353 bu; sales, 240,000 bu futures, 83,000 bu spot; spot market firmer, dull; option firmer, quiet; December, 50⅞@50⅞c; closing at 50⅞c; January, 51@51⅞c, closing at 51⅞c; May, 52@52⅞c, closing at 52c; spot, No. 2 white, 52¼@52⅞c; mixed western, 48@51c; white do, 52@53c; No. 2 Chicago, 51⅞@51⅞c.

COFFEE—Options opened barely steady; unchanged to 15 points down; closed steady, unchanged to 15 down; sales, 28,000 bags, including December, 17.30@17.40c; January, 16.30@16.35c; March, 15.30@15.35c; May, 15.10@15.15c; spot Rio dull, nominal; fair cargoes, 19⅞c; No. 7, 17⅞c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet, weak; fair refining, 4⅞@4 11-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 5⅞c; refined steady; quiet.

PETROLEUM—Steady, quiet; crude in barrels, Parkers, $7.60; refined all ports, $7.30; united closed at 64⅞c for January.

EGGS—Quiet, steady; Western, 29@30c; receipts, 2,954 packages.

BUTTER—Quiet; firm; Western dairy, 11@21c; do creamery, 20@29c; do factory; 8@22c; Elgin, 30c.

CHEESE—Quiet, firm; light skims, 4⅞@6⅞c; Ohio flats, 8@9⅞c.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@28c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 21@24c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; others, 12@20c; factory choice, 18@20c; others, 8@16c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 28c; extra firsts, 25@27c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@23c; low grades, 12@14c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 16@25c.

BUTTERINE—The market is steady, with the demand fair at 11½@12½c for solids and 12½@13c for prints.

CHEESE—Northern choice 10@10½c; Western choice, 9½@10c; lower grades as to quality; sage, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 30@32c; fancy near by stock higher; firsts, 25@28c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 30@32c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts, 28c; Prince Edward Island firsts, 28c; Western firsts, 27@28c; Michigan choice, 28@30c; Canadian choice, 27c; choice held stock, 20@24c; limed, 20@22c.

CORN—Firmer; high mixed, 66c; steamer yellow, 65@66½c; steamer, 64½c; good no grade, 61@64c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Dull; shipping prices steady at 53½@55c for No. 2 white and 56@57½c for clipped. Fancy at 56@57c; clipped at 55½@57c for track lots; No. 2 white, 54c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 53c for track lots; low grades nominal, 50@52c.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The first sales today were made late from ½@1½c below yesterday's close. The forenoon market ruled dull and declining. May wheat was the favorite, but broke 1c before noon from the outside figures of the early session. The close was very weak and 2½@2¾c off for cash and December for the day, and 1¾@1½c for May. The decline from the opening was about 1c. The drop for the week was 5c on cash and December No. 1 hard and 5½c on No. 1 Northern. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 hard cash, 88½c; December, 88½c; May, 98⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 84c; December, 84c; May, 91c; No. 2 Northern cash, 78½c. Cars on track—Wheat, 145; flax, 3.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 56,065 bu; flax, 2,736 bu; oats, 785 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flax, 1,205 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, December, 97½@98c; January, 99c@$1.00; February, $1.01@1.02; March, $1.03@1.04. Corn was firm but quiet; No. 4 yellow in grain depot, 55c; No. 3 yellow in do, 56c; No. 2 mixed in do, 58½c; do in export elevator, 58½c; old No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 62½c; No. 2 yellow on track, 64½c; No. 2 mixed, December, January, February, and March, 58½@58¾c. Oats—Carlots held ¼@½c higher, but advance restricted business; futures beyond this month dull and ¼c lower; No. 2 mixed, 49c; No. 3 white, 51¼c; No. 2 white, 52½c; No. 1 clipped white, 54¼c; No. 2 white, December, 51¾@52c; January, 52¼@52½c; February, 53¼@53¾c; March, 53½@54c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,700 bu; corn, 6,600 bu; oats, 4,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn 5,700 bu; oats, 9,400 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat easy; No. 2 spring on track, cash, 85@87c; May, 90½c; No. 1 Northern, 92c. Corn steady; No. 3 on track, 51c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white on track, 45@45½c. Rye easier; No. 1 in store, 69c. Barley easy; No. 2 in store 68c. Provisions easy. Pork—January, $10.15. Lard, $5.80 January.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,700 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; barley, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 83,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; barley, 28,100 bu.

Toledo, O., Dec. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat active; lower; cash and December, 94c, May 99c. Corn active easier; cash, 52½c; May, 51¼c. Oats quiet; cash, 48c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; cash and December, $4.15; February, $4.20; March, $4.27½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 536 bu; clover-seed, 222 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; rye, 1,700 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 6.—WHEAT—Spot wheat has been selling poorly most of the week and did no better today. The local mills have been troubled for water, and those not using steam have been able to do but little. Today a few millers bought some, and some went to millers outside, which, with some outside shipping demand, cleared up the spot wheat as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Yet the cash wheat market was very unsatisfactory to holders, and some did not make the sacrifice needed to move their holdings. Receipts, 451 cars; shipments, 81 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, December, 88c; January, 89c; on track, 88c; No. 1 Northern, December, 85c; January, 86¼c; May, 94c; on track, 85c; No. 2 Northern, December, 81c; January, 82c; on track, 81c.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—The market opened ⅜c up from yesterday's close, ruled irregular and weaker, fluctuating within a narrow range. Later, due to lower outside markets, prices broke sharply and the tendency was downward to the close. No. 2 cash, 92¾c; December, 92¾c; January, 93c; May, 97⅛c; July, 87⅛c. Corn—The opening was ⅛@⅜c up, and after a slight weakening the market became firmer and advanced till early call, when values declined and trading became dull. Weakness prevailed the balance of the session. No. 2 cash, 51¾c; December, 51c nominal; January, 50c nominal; May, 51⅞c. Oats—Quiet and easy; No. 2 cash, 45c asked; May, 46⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Lower and very much demoralized. There were some dry salt meats sold to arrive and some loose spot bacon, otherwise hardly enough business was done to encourage prices. Pork, $10.25. Lard, $5.50. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.25; longs, $5.30; ribs, $5.35; clear, $5.45. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.12½; longs and ribs, $5.75@6.00; clear, $5.12½@6.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 3 yellow, 50½c; No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 50½c; No. 4, 50c. Oats—Scarce and firm; No. 2 white, 44⅞@45c; No. 3 white, 44@44½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 1,800 bu; oats, 21,500 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard quiet, $1.07; No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 red, $1.01. Corn—No. 2, 59c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 105,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, and December, 93⅞@94c; January, 95¼@95¾c; May, $1.01⅞@1.02. Corn—Western strong; mixed spot, 59¾c; year, January, and May, 59c bid; steamer, 55c. Oats firmer; Western white, 51@52c; do do mixed, 50@50½c; graded No. 2 white, 52½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C.—Dec. 6.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 36c.

Loquacity of the Unhappy.

Contrary to the common belief, it is the unhappy and not the happy man who is loquacious. There are very few who are compelled to make record of their happiness; but the Rousseaus and Senancours and Amiels (and Marie Bashkirtseffs, if you like), find voice enough. And now, when the channels have become wide and easy, the same principle applies with a new force, and with results which are portentous. Now that the habit of rushing into print has so enormously increased, almost every one who feels the impulse indulges it, and ex hypothesi the great majority who feel it are of those to whom unhappiness, commonly their own, seems the most important thing in life. Add to this the fact that when we all know so much about each other to write about so well understood a condition as happiness seems fade and commonplace to all except the few who have too much real power to fear it; and here is I think at least one factor in a possible explanation why the short stories and the minor novels shun the old open and take to devious ways of entanglement and misery, or to the strained realism of showing faithfully only the hard, outer shells of things.—*Scribner.*

Revived Interest in Our Navy.

Of all the pictures displayed in shop windows those of actresses or of foreign noble women always used to attract the biggest and most constant groups. Not so today. The surest way to get a crowd in front of a shop is to show photographs of the new vessels of our navy. Proud as our people are of the new cruisers, they yet have so completely lost faith in the navy that you nearly always hear the people say something to the effect that many a third-class Power has boats to beat our best ones. That is not true. Admiral Hatham, commanding the British Naval Station at Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island, told a reporter of the *Sun* the other day that the British officers who saw our fleet in the Mediterranean all agreed that Great Britian had no cruiser that was a match for our best. The English have heavier armament, but their boats are not so swift and are not so thoroughly modern at every point as are ours.—*New York Sun.*

Deficient in Gall.

A young man recently obtained employment in a big wholesale dry goods house down-town, and when a country customer, after purchasing a bill of goods amounting to about $7,500, intimated that a present would not be out of place he did not know what to do.

"It is not customary for us to make presents," he said, "but I will take the liberty of doing so on my own account; here is a handsome tie."

"What!" exclaimed the customer, "only a tie?"

The salesman went to the office to consult his employer, who inquired the terms of the sale.

"Two-thirds down and a note for the balance," he answered.

"Well, give him his note."

Mr. Customer was informed of the decision.

"Say," he inquired, "will the house indorse it?"

"Of course not," was the reply.

"Well, then, give me the tie."—*New York Star.*

Cordial and Affable, but Arithmetical.

Prof. Todhunter (who has just run across an old acquaintance at the reception)—"I am glad to have stumbled upon you in this way, my dear Mrs. Goldwin. How long it has been since we met! But, I must say, time has dealt very lightly with you. Who could imagine that you have a daughter as old as Miss Prudence, there—and little Prue—well, just think of her being in society!"

Mrs. Goldwin—"Yes, Dr. Todhunter; I can't realize these things myself. Prudence is 20 today."

Prof. Todhunter—"Why, my dear Mrs. Goldwin, you don't tell me so! And only ten short years ago I remember her so well as a romping little chit of 16! Well, well, how marvelously those girls do grow!"—*Life.*

The Matter with Ethel.

Little Ethel had sent back her plate for turkey three times and had been helped bountifully to all other good things that make a big Thanksgiving dinner. She was looking rather sad at an unfinished dish of ice-cream.

"What's the matter, Ethel?" said Uncle Jack; "you look mournful."

"That is the matter," was the reply. "I am more'n full."

And Ethel doesn't know why everybody laughed.—*Buffalo Express.*

Why Not?

The maid at the window over the way
Throws me a kiss when I pass her by,
And I watch for her greeting day by day,
For the roguish glance of her beaming eye,
Like a gleam of sunshine, as dimples chase
In swift procession across her face.
And do I love her? You bet I do,
Though I am 40, and she but 2!
—*New York Sun.*

Anxious Columbus.

Isabella—"Columbus, why do you keep your eye on the earth so constantly? I believe you are getting vainer every day."

Columbus—"I don't care a rap for the Fair, but I do want that story I wrote about the discovery published by the magazine that bought it."—*New York Sun.*

Psalm of Politics.

Let us each be up and doing,
With a heart for every fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Hustle for the doubtful State.
—*Washington Post.*